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CHINA'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT.

PRES. CHIANG BLAMES FOREIGN BANKS!

THREAT TO CURTAIL THEIR ACTIVITIES.

GOLD BASIS PROJECT.

Nanking, Jan. 13.
In the course of a somewhat grandiloquent speech, delivered at the Kuomintang Headquarters this morning, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek dealt at length with the disastrous effects on China of the slump in silver, and attributed the situation to the activities of foreign banks in China and to reckless speculation in exchange by native bankers.

President Chiang intimated that the Government would take measures both to check the power of foreign banking interests and to prevent gold speculation in Shanghai.

Marshal Chiang opened his speech by calling the attention of his compatriots to the fact that China is at present facing a most serious economic crisis. He asserted that this unsatisfactory state of affairs had been partly brought about by the ignorance of the Chinese masses of economic principles and the working of exchange.

Serious Plight.

The fact that banking power and banking facilities in China were mainly in the hands of foreign institutions, coupled with heavy speculation by unscrupulous Chinese bankers, were, he said, some of the factors which had brought the financial position of the country to such a serious plight.

The loss of millions of dollars by the National Treasury and the chaotic state of the money market all over China to-day would certainly teach the National Government a big lesson and encourage it to proceed immediately with the economic rehabilitation of China, the bringing about of unity, and the provision of a new monetary standard.

Limiting Foreign Influence.

Dealing with possible remedies, Marshal Chiang asserted that the National Government would henceforth take a firm stand to check the expansion of foreign banking activities and, if possible, endeavour her best to take away the powers now in the hands of these institutions.

Moreover, the Government would be on the alert to limit the investments of big foreign firms in China, so that the Government and people would always be able to have a voice in regard to the spheres of influence of banking and economic interests.

Referring to the coming financial reforms, Marshal Chiang said the change would be fundamental and sudden. He appealed to all Chinese people to pay their taxes and Customs dues in banknotes issued by Chinese banks, or in silver, but not in notes issued by foreign banks.

Foreign Note Issues.

Meanwhile, the National Government would devise methods to check the issuing of unnecessary and excessive notes by foreign banks in China.

The President concluded his long speech by voicing the sentiment of a certain section of Chinese public opinion in Shanghai, saying that the state of the present money market was principally due to heavy speculation in gold. Not only was the National Government determined to check such speculation and gambling but it proposed to close the Gold Exchange.

Much attention has been centred on this remark by President Chiang, and according to reports from Nanking banking circles, the Finance Ministry first intends taking drastic measures to check undue speculation. If these measures are successful, the gold market will be greatly affected.

FEARED MURDER OF CHINESE.

BODY FOUND ON FORESHORE AT TSUN WAN.

TWO MEN "WANTED."

The report of what is believed to be a murder was received by the local authorities from the Tsun Wan district this morning, the information giving but brief details of the discovery of the body of a Chinese on the foreshore.

The meagre details contained in the preliminary report were to the effect that the body of a Chinese, aged about 40 years, was found this morning lying on the foreshore near the Tsun Wan Ferry Wharf. It was suspected that the man had been murdered by some one during the night.

What injuries, if any, were suffered by the deceased were not stated except that a chopper had been found in the Hongkong District, which is situated near the vicinity of the crime.

Two men are suspected of having been concerned in the murder and are "wanted" by the police. One was seen to leave the district by the ferry at seven o'clock this morning and was stated to have been on his way to the Kwong Wah Hospital. He has not been seen since. A second man, a cook in the Tiu Hing Cheung Vermillion Factory, of Tsun Wan, is also being sought by the police. He was last seen yesterday.

Immediately on receipt of the information, Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds and the police photographer went to the scene of the supposed crime and carried out investigations. After the necessary photographs were taken the body was removed to the Mortuary for a post-mortem examination.

RIOTING REPORTED IN AFRICA.

SEVERAL EUROPEANS AMONG THE INJURED.

Capetown, Jan. 13.

A message from Carnarvon, Cape Province, states that the Mayor and several other Europeans, as well as a number of natives, were injured in rioting at the Municipal Offices to-day.

The affair was due to native dissatisfaction over their holdings on Municipal commongage, which was inflamed by extremist speeches at a mass meeting.

The notorious native agitator, "Professor" Thale, was arrested, but he later managed to escape.

"NO-TAX" CAMPAIGN FAILING.

ALREADY REGARDED AS COLLAPSED.

Calcutta, Jan. 13.

In consequence of the rigid enforcement of the Criminal Code banning all assemblies, the "No-Tax" movement has collapsed.

One quarter of the amount due has already been obtained at Bandahalli, where the campaign started.

Chandra Roy, the leader of the movement, who was placed under arrest for refusing to pay taxes, has been further charged with the attempted murder of the collector.

THE REV. F. C. YOUNG'S ILLNESS.

TO-DAY'S REPORT NOT SO ENCOURAGING.

The many friends of the Rev. F. C. Young, minister of the Union Church, Hongkong, who is lying ill with pneumonia at the Matilda Hospital, will be sorry to learn that he has spent a rather bad night, and that his condition this morning gave rise to some anxiety.

On enquiring shortly before this, we were informed that there was no change in the patient's condition.

SCHACT SPRINGS BOMBSHELL.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK CONFERENCE.

GERMAN DELEGATES SAVE THE SITUATION.

HAGUE SENSATIONS.

The Hague, Jan. 13.

Dr. Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, and the principal German representative on the Committee of Experts responsible for the Young Plan, dropped a bombshell at the Reparations Conference to-day when he informed the Chairman of the Organising Committee of the International Bank that he "reserves his attitude" as regards the co-operation of the Reichsbank in the International Bank.

The German delegates to the conference immediately proposed that another group of German banks should deposit with the International Bank Reich Marks 100,000,000 interest free as the Reichsbank had intended.

Previous Outbreak.

It will be recalled that Dr. Schacht recently released a memorandum on reparations and financial questions which was strongly criticised by the Government on the ground that the contents form and time of publication were "in patent contradiction with Dr. Schacht's promise to deal with these questions in public only in a form which could do no harm."

Dangerous Ambition.

Dr. Schacht was severely criticised by the German Press which held that the manner of publication was not "what the Englishman calls fair" and saw in the contents evidence of the megalomania of an expert and of a dangerous ambition to become "financial dictator."

Schacht is now directly charged with attempting to cause a breakdown at the Hague Conference.

Attempt Fails.

Later.

The creditor Powers have accepted the new German proposal regarding the International Bank. The German delegates have promised to supply the names of the proposed bankers within thirty hours.

Dr. Schacht's attempt to torpedo the Conference has, therefore, failed, the delegates severely rebuking him with "interfering in politics."

Later.

It is noteworthy, having regard to the extraordinary effort of Dr. Schacht to cause a breakdown, that he refused to become Germany's chief expert when the Government declined strictly to adhere to his Memorandum, but agreed to assist if necessary.

Original Plan.

His bombshell was contained in a letter to the chairman of the Bankers' Committee, in which he refused the Reichsbank's co-operation unless the original Young Plan was accepted, unless Britain gave up sequestrated German property, unless France renounced all military and political sanctions.

Mr. Philip Snowden said that Dr. Schacht could not veto the decisions of Governments.

German Statement.

Dr. Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, issued a statement regarding the friction between the Reichsbank and the German Government stating that it would be dealt with by the Government.

The conference is proceeding as if Dr. Schacht does not exist.

NAVAL CONFERENCE PRELIMINARIES.

JAPANESE DELEGATES AGAIN MEET PREMIER.

London, Jan. 13.
The Japanese delegates to the forthcoming Naval Conference again visited Downing Street this afternoon and renewed their conversations with the Premier.

FOURTH ROUND OF THE CUP.

WEDNESDAY PAYING VISIT TO OLDHAM.

ARSENAL'S GOOD LUCK.

London, Jan. 13.

The draw for the Fourth Round Proper of the F. A. Cup Competition was made to-day, resulting as follows:

Walsall	v. Aston Villa
Notts Forest	v. Fulham or Bournemouth.
Newcastle or York City	v. Clapton O.
Arsenal	v. Birmingham.
Swindon	v. Tottenham or Manchester City.
Blackburn	v. Everton.
Bury or Rotherham	v. Sheffield Un.
Corinthians or Millwall	v. Doncaster or Stoke.
Portsmouth	v. Brighton or Grimsby.
Hull City	v. Blackpool.
Wrexham	v. Bradford City.
Derby C.	v. Bradford.
Sunderland	v. Cardiff.
Oldham	v. Wednesday.
Chesterfield or Middlesbrough	v. Charlton or Q.P.R.
West Ham	v. Leeds Un.

Matches to be played on January 25th.—*Reuter.*

Luck of the Draw.

The numerous replays render the Fourth Round draw rather difficult to judge. Seven of the sixteen matches are not settled.

The most attractive fixture is likely to be the "Battle of the Roses" at Oldham with Sheffield Wednesday providing the opposition. Oldham and Sheffield Wednesday are the leaders of the Second and First Divisions respectively.

Of the teams definitely settled to their fate, Wrexham, Arsenal, West Ham, Derby County, Walsall, Blackburn, Portsmouth and Oldham have had the good fortune to be drawn at home twice running. Everton, Bradford and Cardiff have been drawn away twice running.

Hull, Swindon, Notts Forest and Sunderland, who won on foreign soil last Saturday, are playing before their own supporters in the next round.

MR. BREWER'S TRIAL NEXT WEEK.

ONLY TWO CASES FOR THE SESSIONS.

There are two cases down for trial at this month's Criminal Sessions, which open at the Supreme Court on Monday next at 10 a.m.

Mr. Noel Instone, Brewer will be before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) on three indictments, two being of making a false statement without oath and a third of publishing a fraudulent statement.

There will be one case before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) when accused will be Hon. Fuk-kau, alias Lo Cha, who will be tried for robbery by two or more.

BRITISH AVIATION RECORD.

NINE-TON AIR LINER'S FINE FEAT.

London, Jan. 13.

Covering the distance between London and Brussels in the actual flying time of only 90 minutes and at an average speed of 140 miles per hour, a triple-screw Armstrong-Siddeley air liner, weighing nine tons, and piloted by Captain Rogers, of the Imperial Airways, to-day set up a record for a machine of this size.

British Wireless.

FASTER ATLANTIC LINERS.

AMERICAN P.M.G. OUTLINES NEW PLAN.

Washington, Jan. 13.

The Postmaster-General has outlined a plan for a new mail service across the North Atlantic involving the construction of two new liners capable of a five-day crossing from New York to Chibouog, via Southampton.—*Reuter.*

NAVY TRAGEDY IN BISCAY GALE.

TWENTY-THREE DEAD IN TUG SINKING.

ATLANTIC FLEET REMAINS AT PORTLAND.

GALE DELAYS SAILING.

London, Jan. 13.

Three officers and twenty men of the Royal Navy lost their lives in a great gale yesterday evening when the naval tug St. Genny was sunk about 32 miles to the north-west of Ushant in the Bay of Biscay.

The three missing officers were:

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Paul,
Commissioned Gunner Philip Lean,
Boatswain Charles Burren.

The lost tug belonged to Chatham and with the tug St. Cyrus and the sloop, H.M.S. Snappdragon, left Portland on Saturday for Gibraltar for service with the Atlantic Fleet during the forthcoming manoeuvres.

She was a vessel of only 425 tons, and was used for towing when the fleet was at gunnery practice.

The Atlantic Fleet was to have sailed from Portland to-day but owing to the bad weather its departure has been delayed for 24 hours. Several of the ships lost their masts and other boats in the gale.

Frobisher Rushed to Spot.

Later.

It is learned that the St. Cyrus, St. Genny and Snappdragon were forced to leave by the fierce gale which was specially bad in the Bay of Biscay. They anchored some distance to the north-west of Ushant and appeared to be riding it out very well, when without any real warning, the St. Genny foundered.

A Petty Officer and four seamen were picked up by H.M.S. Snappdragon, but searches for other survivors proved fruitless.

News of the disaster was wireless to Portsmouth and the Admiral ordered H.M.S. Frobisher, the big cruiser which was on the China Station two or three years ago, to the scene. Frobisher rushed to the spot to stand by and assist Snappdragon and St. Cyrus.

Meanwhile the annual move of the Atlantic Fleet from Portland to Gibraltar for spring exercises is still held up.

Herne Bay Tragedy.

Later.

Accidents on land due to the severe storms have resulted in thirteen deaths, while two more are added to the death-roll by the news from Herne Bay to the effect that two men left Herne Bay in a motor-launch and disappeared.

The velocity of the gale in the Channel is unofficially estimated at 120 miles an hour, a record for Great Britain.

The gale caused much damage throughout the country, telephone and telegraph wires being blown down, windows broken, and roofs and chimneys damaged.

Many roads were blocked by falling trees, which were responsible for a number of casualties.

Mountainous seas developed in the Channel and lifeboats were sent out to assist the distressed Italian steamer, the S.S. Liara, which a steam tug from Dover towed to safety.—*Reuter.*

Mishap to Train.

The high winds were preceded by heavy rain and snow on Saturday, causing flooding in many districts. Road conditions became difficult owing to frost on Saturday night.

Some railway dislocation was caused by uprooted trees falling across the tracks, and a signal falling on a London and North-Eastern train caused some damage to the engine and slight injury to three passengers.

Some main and secondary roads were blocked by fallen trees. Several vessels were in distress in exceptionally heavy seas in the English Channel.

In Scotland, many roads are blocked by snow-drifts.—*British Wireless.*

EFFECT OF FALL IN THE DOLLAR.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION IN COLONY.

BUSINESS MAN SAYS EXCHANGE RATE NOT LOW ENOUGH!

FUTURE TRADE OUTLOOK

Diversity of opinion on certain aspects of the influence of the low dollar on the trade of the Colony, is revealed in further replies from leading importers and exporters to the *Telegraph's* recent questionnaire, seeking views on the following questions:

- (1) What is the effect of the low dollar on the Colony's imports?
- (2) Assuming the Import trade to be adversely affected, would the disadvantage be offset by increased exports?
- (3) Would the Colony's best interests be served by a stabilised dollar, and if so, how could stabilisation be effected?
- (4) Do you consider the situation warrants the appointment by the Government of an expert to advise on this problem?

One prominent business man expresses the view that the dollar is not yet low enough in its relation to silver values.

It is interesting to note that silver values are improving on the London Bullion Market. Spot prices were 5/16ths, better yesterday, and in consequence, the dollar on demand in Hongkong this morning was quoted at 1/6 15/16ths, a rise of a farthing since yesterday.

STABILISATION DESIRABLE.

A leading piece-goods exporter replies as follows:

I am in receipt of your letter and note you would—for publication purposes—like my views on the present currency problem. I have much pleasure in giving my views and have no objection to your quoting same provided my name is not mentioned.

(1) It is not clear what is meant by the Colony's import trade. If imports for consumption in the Colony are referred to, it is obvious that residents will have to pay more, if the dollar is lower in its value with other currencies, but this is a risk that has to be taken when living in a country with currency on a silver basis, and where salaries are paid in dollars. Within the last ten years, Hongkong exchange touched over 6/-, and the dollar paid employees then enjoyed an enormous advantage over the sterling paid man. To-day the position is reversed, and the advantage is gained by the sterling paid man.

Not Low Enough!

If you are referring to the Colony's imports which in turn are exported to Canton etc., I can only say our exchange is not yet low enough on present silver values, and unless silver appreciates, we are bound to see lower exchange rates, after the present speculative over-bought position has been liquidated.

It must be remembered that we are at all times in competition with the much more lively market of Shanghai. If our dollar is not on the parity of Silver (the Shanghai dollar is worth about 1/5 1/2 to-day) then South China trade to which we are geographically entitled will continue to be diverted to Shanghai. There has been a good deal of discussion about the advantages and disadvantages of the artificially inflated Hongkong dollar, but no one seems to have explained why the inflated dollar is a tremendous disadvantage to Hongkong.

Forward Trading.

The position is this. A dealer working through Shanghai, orders goods for forward delivery, or contracts to sell produce for forward delivery—the argument applies to exports as well as imports—and settles his cost and whether he makes a profit or a loss depends on the future movement of silver. If silver appreciates, exchange will improve, and if he is an importer, his goods will be dear, or if he is an exporter, his goods will be cheap, but this risk he must take if he is carrying on business in a silver basis country.

Hongkong and Shanghai.

Working through Hongkong, another factor appears, over which the dealer has no control. Cargo is bought at a dollar figure; in other words, exchange is settled just as was the case with Shanghai. But although he has no fixed on a definite value of his dollar as compared to sterling, he has not, nor is he able to fix on, the value of his dollar. In May 1928, one hundred Hongkong dollars were worth 74 5/8 taels, but in October 1929 86 1/2 taels had to be paid for one hundred Hongkong dollars.

It may be argued that the Hongkong dollar, on the ratio of the cross rate (the cross rate is the value of the dollar, in May 1928, one hundred Hongkong dollars were worth 74 5/8 taels, and that therefore, if the sterling exchange rate does not change and only the cross rate fluctuates, the position is exactly the same as would be the case with a sterling fluctuation, but with such uncertain fluctuations, that is, not knowing whether to-morrow the cross rate will change or the silver movement will be reflected in the sterling exchange, native banks dealing with the conversion of Chinese currency into Hongkong dollars and vice versa, have to take a very wide margin, and actually such margin is approximately 1 1/2%, so unless we are definitely on a silver basis, the native banks can be assured that such is the basis, conversions of Chinese monies cannot be as keenly but as in Shanghai.

This is only one instance, but there are many other disadvantages of the inflated currency, whereas there are absolutely no advantages in such a system excepting as regards the very limited purchases of goods for local consumption.

Stock Cargo.

But one advantage we have in our imports as compared with Shanghai—thanks to the present low dollar—and that is the demand there is bound to be for stock cargo. In Shanghai all sales are made on a sterling basis and the risk of settling exchange is the buyer's.

It is usual for dealers to settle about half and gamble on the balance. I expect in due course we will hear that, owing to large uncovered exchange positions, dealers are unable to clear their commitments. Here exchange is closed at time of negotiating the business, so all sales are made in dollars, but owing to the trade having gone to Shanghai in recent years, large stocks have accumulated. Clearance of such cargoes bought and converted into dollars in a silver basis country.

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CIGARS

THE UNIVERSITY'S NEEDS.

FACING VERY CRITICAL FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The urgent need for substantial financial help in order to enable Hongkong University to carry on was emphasised by the Vice-Chancellor, His Honour Sir Henry Gollan, Kt., K.C., C.B.E., LL.D., at the 21st. Congregation, which was held in the main hall of the University yesterday evening.

Tea was served on the tennis courts prior to the Congregation when musical selections were rendered by the K.O.S.B. band, conducted by Mr. W. H. Fitz-Earle, A.R.C.M.

At five o'clock the procession entered the main hall of the University and walked slowly to the dais, being headed by His Excellency the Chancellor with mace bearer, and the Vice-Chancellor. When all were seated, His Excellency declared the Congregation open, after which the University Anthem, in Latin, was sung to music provided by the military band. The anthem was written by His Excellency the Chancellor, and was set to music by Mr. Denman Fuller.

Sir Henry Gollan's Speech.

Addressing the gathering, Sir Henry Gollan said in part:

Your Excellencies, Members of the Court, Ladies and Gentlemen.—In commencing his speech at the congregation of 1929, the Vice-Chancellor welcomed H. E. the Chancellor back to the University. I must commence mine by expressing our deep and lasting regret at his impending departure. The University has passed through difficult times during his tenure of office, but it has ever had from him a ready and sympathetic hearing. It could have had no truer friend and no stouter champion than its present Chancellor; and I desire, on behalf of the University, to thank His Excellency for all that he has done for it, and to wish him success and happiness in his new sphere of activities. I am confident that I need not ask of him continued interest in the University of Hongkong.

Successes and Achievements.

So far as the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Hornell, is concerned, his absence is merely temporary, and he will shortly return to his accustomed place with renewed humorous zest. Meantime, it falls to me to understudy him and to take stock of the successes, achievements, resources and requirements of the University; and I will first deal with the successes and achievements because they are the justification for its existence and for all claims to continued and increasing support made on its behalf.

Thirty-four members of the University will be presented at this congregation to receive due academic recognition; eighteen of them are from the Medical Faculty, five from the Engineering Faculty and eleven from the Arts Faculty.

I must particularly refer to the success of the Engineering graduates who proceeded to the degree of B.Sc. at the Congregation of 1929. All five were awarded honours by the London University Assessors, one in the First class and the remaining four in the Second class, a result most gratifying and creditable to teachers and to students.

Two gentlemen who are already graduates of the University, will also be presented to receive higher degrees. Dr. M. B. Osman, who graduated as M.B., B.S. in 1924, has passed the M.D. examination in Pathology. And Mr. S. B. Ahmed, who graduated as B.Sc. in Engineering in 1925, has qualified for the degree of M.Sc. in respect of a thesis entitled "The Theory of Earth Pressure" as applied to Retaining Walls. The scientific

value of the thesis is made clear by the academic recognition it will receive; its practical value is also clear to the unscientific who gaze at the retaining walls of Hongkong and are filled with grateful wonder that more of them don't give way.

Increased Rolls.

On 31st December, 1929, there were 315 students on the rolls of the University:

Faculty	Men	Women	Total
Medicine	139	13	152
Arts	76	19	95
Engineering	68	—	68
	283	32	315

This is an increase of six, as compared with the total number of students as at 31st December, 1928. The increase is not great; but, still, it is an increase.

Business Interest in University.

Gratifying evidence of the increasing estimation in which the work of the University is held is furnished by the encouraging change in the attitude of business people to its graduates. There was a time when there was apparently no room in business and manufacturing firms in the Colony for the Hongkong University graduate; but I am glad to say there are clear signs of the gradual disappearance of any prejudice against him. Outstanding business concerns like Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and the China Light & Power Company, have indicated their willingness to encourage selected graduates to qualify for employment with them and to provide them with facilities to show their worth in actual practice. Messrs. John Swire & Sons, Limited, London, have also recently approved a scheme whereby two selected graduates of the University will be provided with free passages to England each year for further study and to gain practical experience. This is assistance in the highest sense of the term: in some aspects of the University problem, more valuable than even direct pecuniary assistance. For unless openings for employment are available for our graduates, experience elsewhere teaches that an University education may be a curse rather than a blessing.

Graduates & Government Service.

The question of the employment of graduates in Government service was also under serious consideration during last year, and we are encouraged to hope that the time is not far distant when even more vacancies in Government service than at present will be open, under approved conditions, to selected graduates of the Hongkong University. It is matter for gratification that 11 of our graduates hold posts in the Medical Department of Government.

A Munificent Donation.

And now I come to a matter which has afforded the utmost satisfaction to the University authorities. During the period under review the University received a donation of \$120,000 from Mr. Fung Ping-shan for the provision of a building for a Chinese Library in the University. He has given \$100,000 for the building and equipment and \$20,000 as a contribution to the endowment fund to meet the maintenance charges of the Library. In providing a sum for the recurring expenditure on the maintenance of the Library Mr. Fung Ping-shan has set a most commendable precedent. It is not often remembered that when donations are made for a building for a particular object, the University has as a matter of course to be financially responsible for its maintenance; and in many cases this is an item of some magnitude. A site on the University estate has been selected for the proposed Library and it is expected that its erection will be commenced shortly. I desire, on behalf of the University, to voice its grateful acknowledgment of the munificence of Mr. Fung Ping-shan; and I can imagine no more appropriate record of it than the handsome building in contemplation.

Gloomy Financial Aspect.

It is natural that the academic aspect of an University should stand out most clearly in the public mind. But of equal, though more prosaic, importance is the financial aspect. An University cannot, any more than a business concern, outrun the costable without dire results. And the Budget for 1930, which has passed the University Court, does not make exhilarating reading. For it shows expenditure at \$566,845.00 and revenue at \$603,500.00; or a deficit of a little over \$60,000; and recent currency movements may increase this figure to \$80,000. Now I wish at once to emphasise the fact that this prospective deficit is not due to extravagance or to any avoidable cause; it is in the main the result of the fall in the exchange value of the dollar, which most of us outside the University have equal reason to deplore. The salaries of the permanent University teaching and administrative staffs are on a sterling basis; and in translating sterling salaries into dollars a loss of over \$50,000 alone is entailed on University funds under existing currency conditions.

Salaries Anxiety.

Furthermore, the subject of the adequacy or otherwise of these salaries has provided grave cause for anxiety; for, without adequate recompense, teaching and administrative standards cannot be maintained. Besides, the labourer is worthy of his hire, and none more than he who is engaged in the honourable, invaluable and exacting work of education. His Excellency, as Chancellor of the University, appointed a Committee to go into the matter during last year; and the Committee has reported in no uncertain terms as to the utter inadequacy of these salaries. But if effect is to be given to its recommendations an additional annual expenditure of \$140,000 will be required with the dollar at 1/8, and of \$176,000 with the dollar at 1/6. Add this amount to the existing budget deficit of \$80,000 and you will get an aggregate of \$256,000 in excess of revenue.

It is obvious that without assistance from outside the University cannot face this increased expenditure.

Government Aid Urged.

The University Court has asked the Colonial Government to enlarge its annual grant of \$50,000 to one of \$250,000 per annum. If the dollar had remained at 1/8, this increase would have enabled the University to balance its Budget comfortably and to make the long overdue and much needed additions to salaries. With the dollar at 1/6, unless the resources of the University are still further increased by a grant out of the Boxer Indemnity or from other sources, it will be impossible, until exchange improves, to give full effect to the recommendations of the Salaries Committee.

Now the request even for an additional grant from Government of \$200,000 is a large demand to make; it requires justification. I propose to justify it, mainly by the experience of the British Government with regard to its contributions for University purposes. I think I am entitled to say, categorically, that without these contributions, supplemented by grants from Local Authorities, no University in the United Kingdom could keep its doors open; so it becomes most pertinent to ascertain what proportion these contributions and grants bear to the total income of certain typical Universities in the United Kingdom. In the case of most of them, these contributions and grants are in excess of fifty per cent of their respective total incomes; while to cite some individual instances, Bristol University receives 70 per cent from these sources; Exeter University College, 78 per cent; Leeds University, 59 per cent; Nottingham University College, 67 per cent; Sheffield University, 61 per cent; Aberystwith University College, 70 per cent.

(Continued on Page 9.)

HUMOROUS RECORD SUCCESSSES

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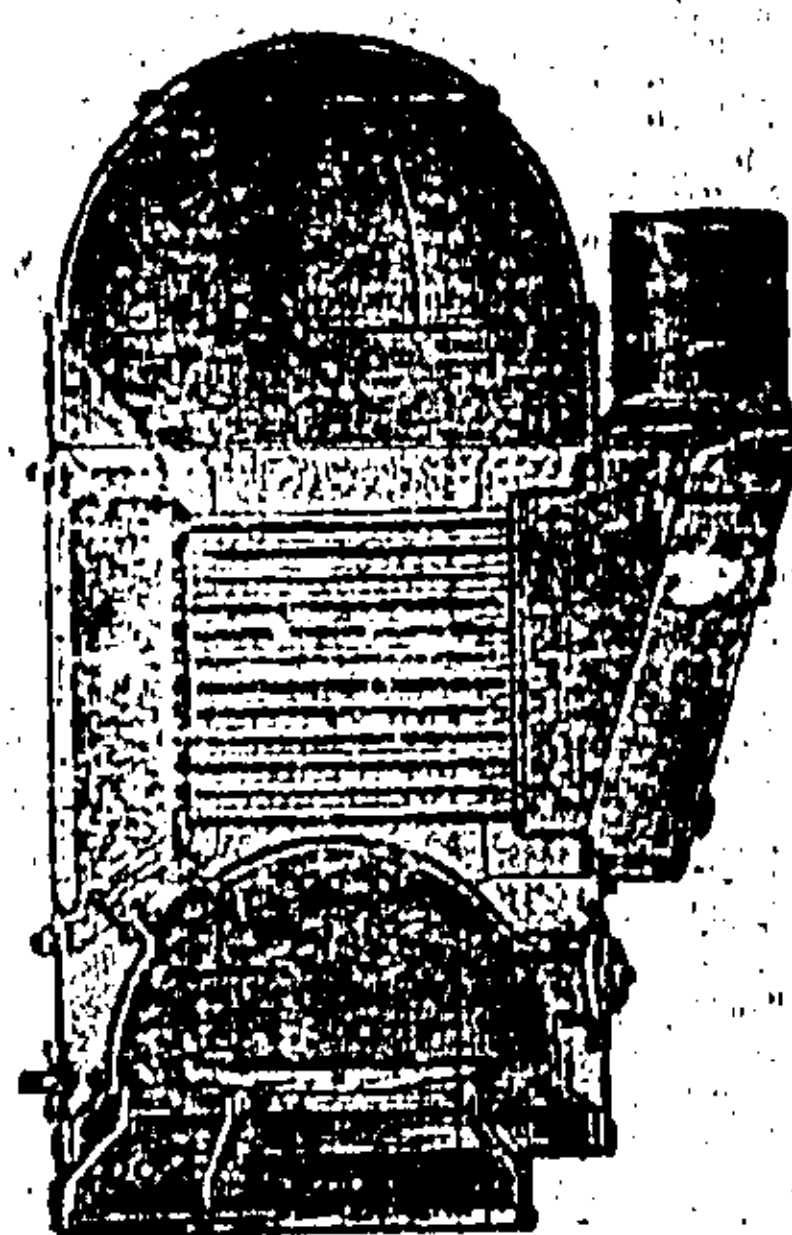
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Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong.

CARTETS

FRY'S CUBE BLOCK
"CHOCOLATE"

Fruit and Nut
Chocolate
Delicious plain
chocolate, mixed
with juicy raisins
and lemon almonds.
Belgrave Chocolate
Perfectly plain,
plains perfect—a
delicacy quite out
of the ordinary!



CA2

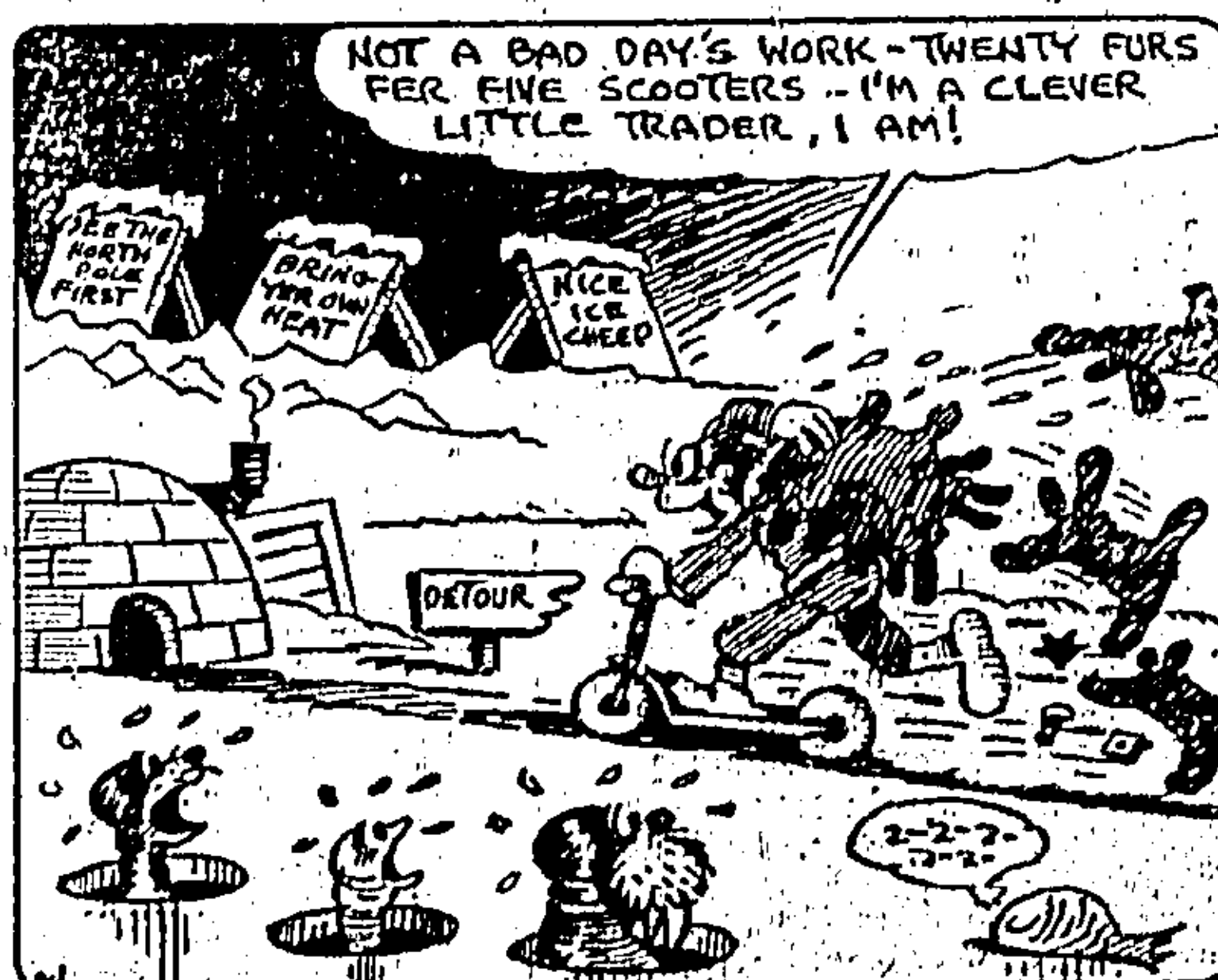
Gets you well

and keeps you well
that is the object
of SCOTT'S
Emulsion which
nourishes and
strengthens. Your
doctor knows &
ask for

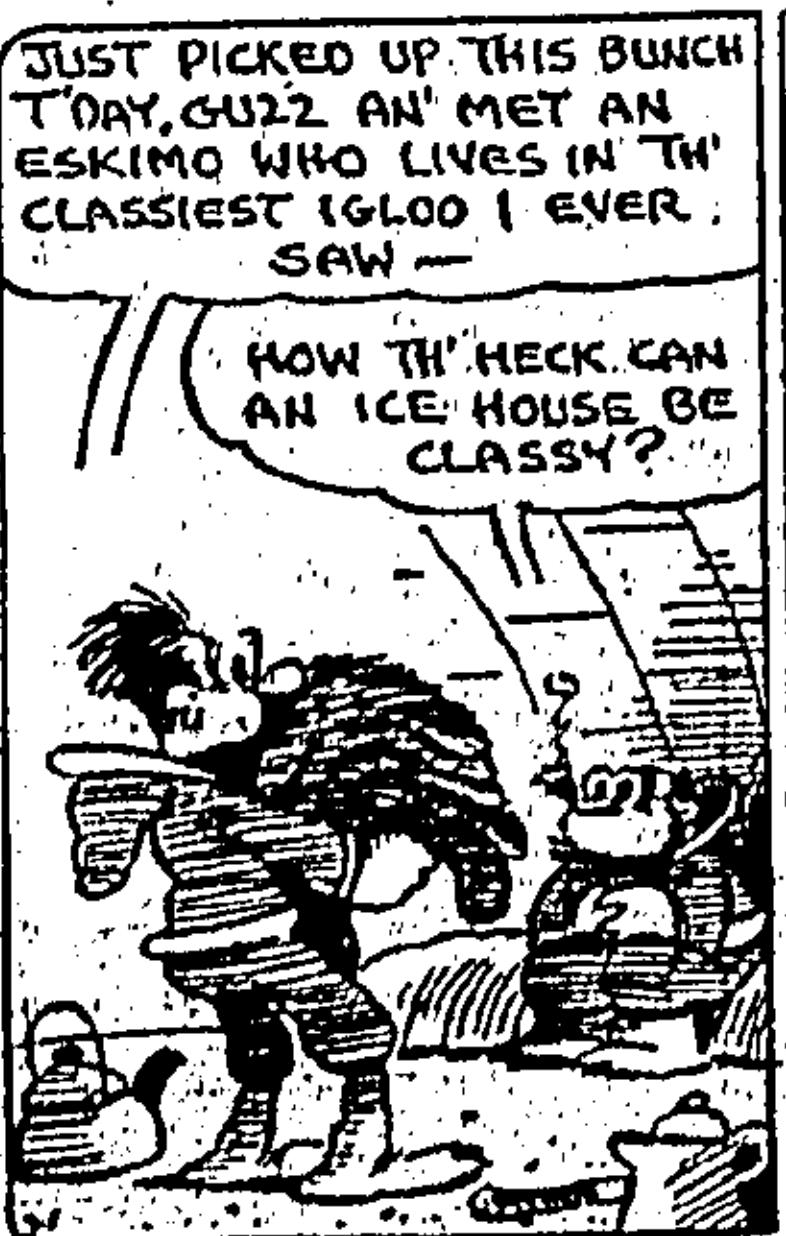
SCOTT'S
Emulsion
The protector of life



SALESMAN SAM



Maybe He Tosses Around



By Small





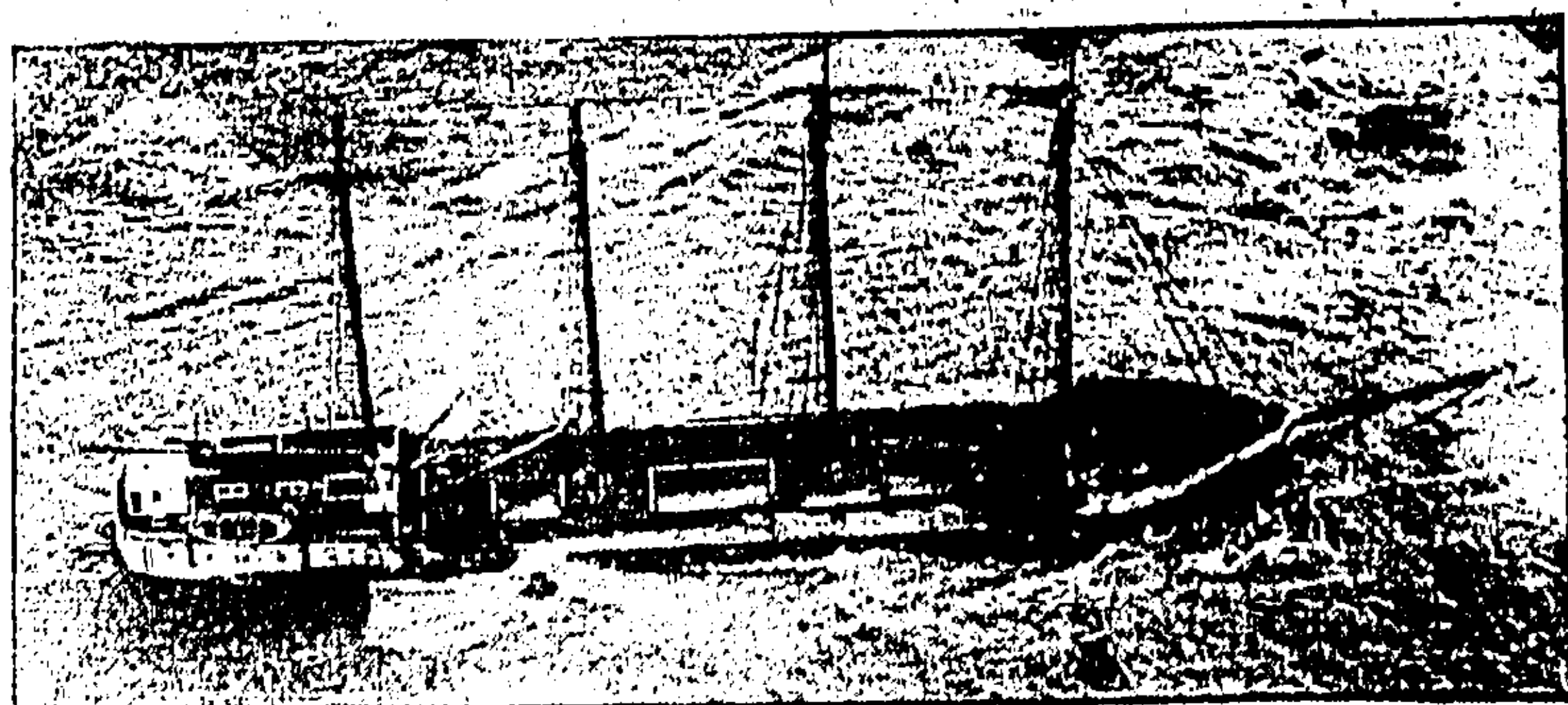
How Manchurian cities have been laid waste and burned by Soviet invaders is indicated by this picture, which shows the charred ruins of buildings in Lokhasusa, on the Manchurian-Siberian frontier.



Throngs at Westminster Cathedral paid sorrowing tribute to "the father of the House of Commons," T. P. O'Connor. Our picture shows the casket being carried from the cathedral after the funeral services.



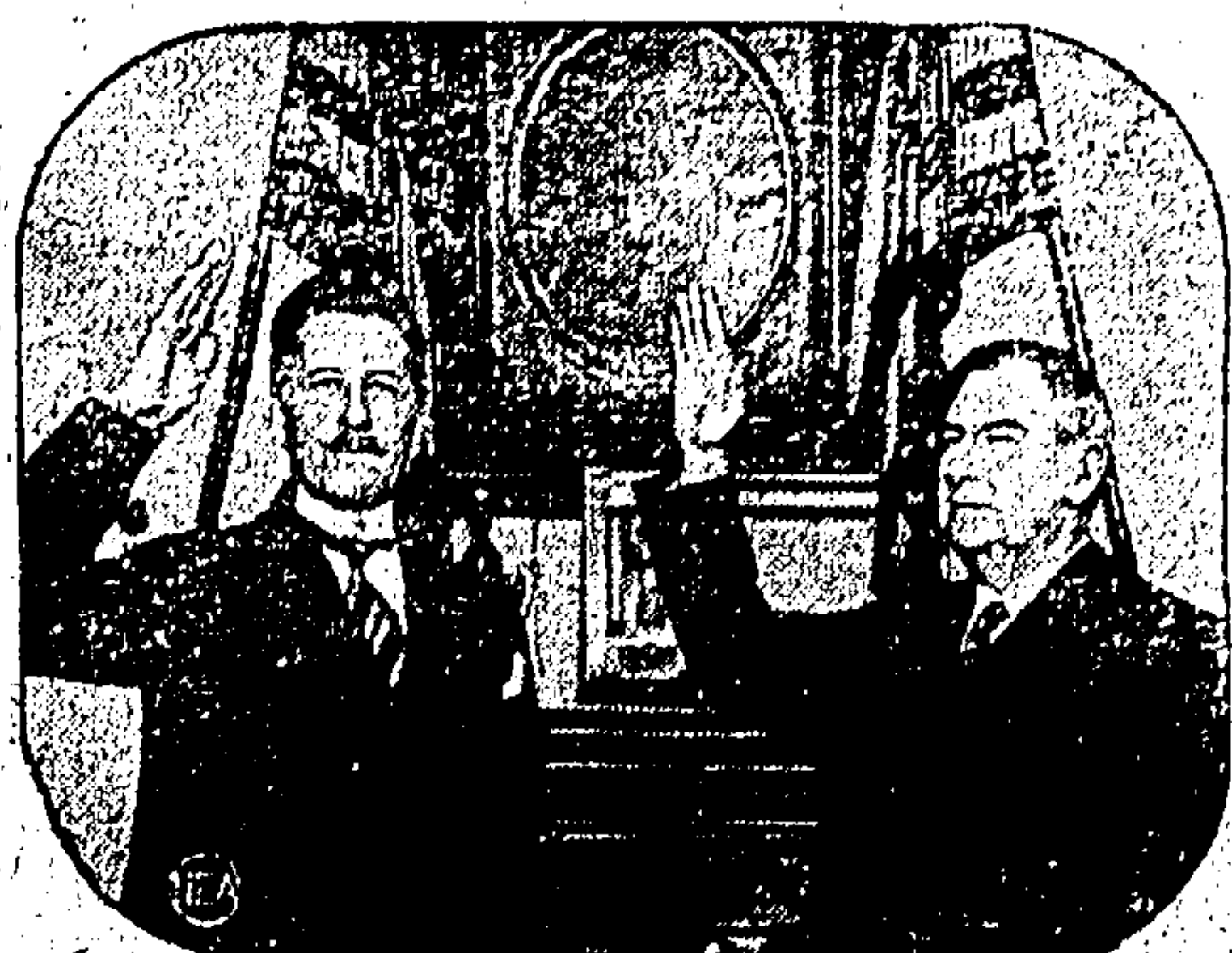
A striking night view of the famous dome of the Capitol, Washington framed between the frozen branches of trees when sleet and drizzling rain formed a sheet of ice over Washington.



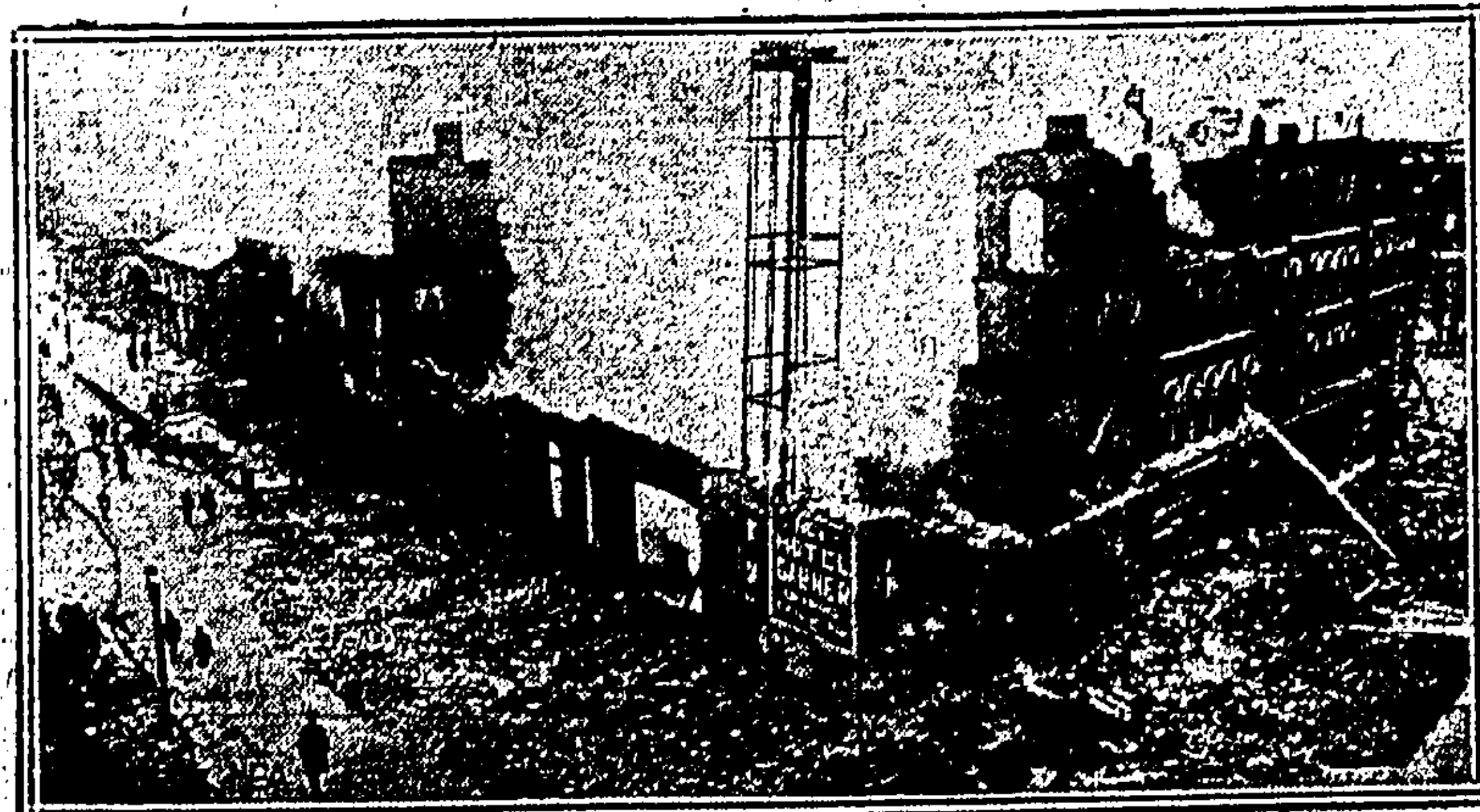
The force of the storms which recently ravaged European shipping and swept British towns with floods and gales is indicated by these pictures. Above is pictured a large four-masted sailing ship, after its crew had escaped, succumbing to the battering of heavy seas off the coast of Pembrokeshire. Below is seen the scene at Trehaford, Wales with the flood already to the second story.



The above photos show the simple rites marking the funeral of Georges Clemenceau, "The Tiger" of France. Top left shows the removal of the casket from Paris, and the other pictures were taken in the vicinity of the grave. The monument depicting Minerva with bowed head, was designed by the Tiger himself. He was buried standing upright.



Colonel Patrick J. Hurley is shown (left) being sworn in as the new U. S. Secretary of war, succeeding the late James E. Good. Oath office was administered by Justice Harlan E. Stone.



This graphic picture was taken while firemen were fighting the spectacular fire that destroyed an entire block at Chatham, Ontario, recently. The blaze caused damage estimated at \$750,000.



The newest - - in stockings

One of the finest stocks of Men's Hosiery in the Colony will be found at Mackintosh's. There are designs, colourings and effects to suit all tastes and all are made from fine quality yarns which will give every satisfaction in wear.

Prices range from \$4.50 per pair.

Less 10% Discount for Cash.

Mackintosh's



The heel for YOU in HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

STUDY your type of ankle in the mirror. Does the tapering heel... Holeproof's "Chic Ankle" suit you? Or the narrow tall "Paris Heel"? Or just a straight slender heel?

Holeproof follows every fashion whim of heel, clock, and colour that Lucile, famous Parisian fashion authority, considers correct and important. And Holeproof natural silk hosiery never swerves from the ideal of durability.

The clever "Ex Toe" is always present... a promise of many extra months of wear.

Holeproof Hosiery

Representative
KELLER, KEHN & COMPANY, LTD.
P. O. Box 659, Hongkong

DO NOT FAIL

TO VISIT

WHITEAWAYS

**WINTER
SALE**

ON

TO-DAY.

TO-DAY'S WANTS

25 WORDS — ONE DOLLAR

(\$1.50 IF NOT PREPAID)

The following replies have been received:—

544, 545, 547, 550, 556, 566, 592, 595, 598, 615.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Young man, American or British, as Assistant in Office of old established American Firm. Write Box No. 616, care of Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.

PRAM WANTED.—Must be in good condition. Please write giving particulars of make, size and price to Box No. 616, Hongkong Telegraph.

POSITION WANTED.

Britisher seeks position as store-keeper, wharfinger or constructional work, speaks Chinese, out-ports no object. Immune from the "squeeze" or "booze" complaint, cash security if required. Exemplary character. None but reputable firms need reply. Box No. 613, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

Offers Invited For DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Peak District (near Motor Road).
Furnished or unfurnished; Modern Sanitation; Four Large Rooms with Enclosed Verandahs; Two Bathrooms, Pantry, Drying Room, etc., etc.
Write:—Box No. 664, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Large Matched Repluse Bay. Apply Davenport Browne, A.P.C.

FOR SALE.—ORTHOPHONIC VICTROLA Mod.-4-7 in perfect condition with 25 12" Orthophonic VICTOR records, \$1,800. Write Box No. 618, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Complete FURNISHINGS and FITTINGS of three-roomed flat. No reasonable offer refused. Nice locality, Kowloon. Rent very moderate. Write Box No. 617, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE SOLD.

55 The Peak, lately occupied by Dr. Harston and adjoining the Peak Hospital. Unfurnished. Convenient, comfortable and cool. Six rooms and Dressing room. Four bathrooms, hot and cold water. Modern sanitation. Gas and Electric Light. Use of Tennis Court. Suitable for a Mess of five, or could be easily divided to suit two couples. Close to Tram Station and Motor Road.

Apply:
THE HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.
Exchange Building.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—Furnished 1st March for about 20 months, 177, Peak Garden, Tennis Court and Swimming tank. Very moderate Rent. Phone Peak 102.

TO LET.—No. 1, Argyle Street, Four rooms, bath, rooms, garage, etc. Furnished or unfurnished. Moderate rental. Apply Assumption, 5 Pence Avenue, Homuntin, K. 591.

TO LET.—Office. Rooms, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building. Apply to Sang Kee, same Building.

Office (2 Rooms) to be let from 1st January, 1930, in Hongkong Club (Annex). Apply Secretary, Hongkong Club.

TO LET.—May to September inclusive, Furnished Flat, May Road near tram, five rooms, Three Bathrooms, with flushes, refrigerator, terms very moderate or will share with couple. Box No. 619, "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

The undermentioned cargo has been lying at Messrs. The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd.'s Godowns undelivered and unless delivery is taken or claimed on or before 18th January, 1930 consignees and/or others interested in the cargo are hereby notified that same will be sold by Public Auction to defray storage and other charges due.

Bill of Lading	Marks & Nos	Description of cargo	ex s.s.
Antwerp No. 1	Kwangai Cement Factory Labels Cimcoecat	3,600 barrels cement	"Benmohr" 4/6/29
Antwerp No. 14	Kwangai Cement Factory	342 bales Sheets 21 Crates Galv'd Sheets & Acceas. 6 Crates Steel Sheets 19 cases Bolts Nuts & Washers	"Bonvrackie" 4/7/29

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents: The Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1930.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Cargo has been lying at Messrs. Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, undelivered, and unless delivery is taken or claimed on or before 31st January, 1930, Consignees and/or others interested therein are hereby notified that same will be sold by Public Auction to defray storage and other charges due.

Bill of Lading	Marks & Numbers	Description of cargo	ex S.S.
Antwerp No. 1	W Hongkong	10 Cases Window Glass 2 " Plate	"City of Tokio" arrived 16/7/29
No. 2	" "	9 pkgs. Diamantined Trucks 4 " Turn Tables	do
No. 4	White K.O.L. Hongkong	3240 Pieces Rails 162 Bundles Fish Plate 3 Cases Cramps 24 Bags Bolts	do

THE BANK LINE LIMITED, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1929.

Sales and Service on Building Materials and Sanitary appliances

Prices Competitive

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

GAY KEE

David House, Des Voeux Road, Central.

New Advertisements

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Owners are reminded that entries for the Annual Race Meeting must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before Saturday, 18th January, 1930, at 3 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

RADIO PARTS.

JUST UNPACKED.

Consor Melody Markers.

3 Valves

Titan Collis

Also other radio Parts

Oriental Commercial Co., Ltd., Bank of Canton Building.

HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., will preside at the Constituent Meeting to be held in the City Hall on TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, at 5 p.m.

Ladies and gentlemen who are interested are invited to attend.

The Business of the Meeting will be to adopt a constitution for a Society for the Protection of Children and to elect officers, and General and Executive Committees.

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY, 11th February, 1930, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 21st January to TUESDAY, 11th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order,

of the Board of Directors,
J. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th Jan., 1930.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Annual Race Meeting.

22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th February & 1st March, 1930.

Draft Programmes and Entry Form are now ready and may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1930.

KAI TACK MOTOR BUS CO. (1926) LTD.

NEW ROUTE NO. 5:
STAR FERRY—AUSTIN AVENUE

Commencing Friday, January 17th, a new service will be operated between Star Ferry and Austin Road via:—

Salisbury Road, Chatham Road, Mody Road, Hanoi Road, Carnarvon Road, Kimberley Road and Austin Road. Return via Austin Avenue and thence as above.

First bus 7.00 a.m.
Last bus 11.10 p.m.

Service (until 9.25 p.m.) every 10 minutes except between the hours of:—

8.00 a.m. and 9.30 a.m.
12.00 noon and 2.30 p.m.
4.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m.

when there will be a 5 minutes service. After 9.25 p.m. every 15 minutes.

Fares:—
10 cents first class
5 cents third class

L. C. F. BELLAMY,
General Manager.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

Mortgage Bank & Estate Agents.
"PEAK MANSIONS"
Six-roomed and Five-roomed apartments

Prince Edward Road, Kowloon
Detached and Semi-detached villas. Modern construction with garage.

"Cambay Buildings"
Flats with modern conveniences.

Lammert's Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on Friday,
the 17th January, 1930,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios, comprising:—

Porcelain Vases, Bowls, Plates, Figures, Flower Pots, Old Bronze Ware, Incense Burner, Blackwood Porcelain Panel Screens, Table Screens, Ivory, Crystals, Jade and Agate Ornaments, Old Embroideries, Iron Pictures, Chinese Hand Paintings, Lacquer Ware, Blackwood Ware, etc., etc.

also

3 Pieces Diamond Jewellery.
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

On View from Thursday, the 16th January, 1930.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTEREST

to
HONGKONG LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

TESTER BEAUTY PARLOUR

(Miss Tester—Madame Katie)

Kayamally Building, Ground Fl.
Facial treatment and Massage
Swedish Massage & Electric Baths

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS

Permanent-Waving Our Speciality
Manicuring.

All Work carried out by experts.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Madame Katie & Co. have removed their place of business from Ashley Road, Kowloon, to TESTER'S BEAUTY PARLOUR, KAYAMALLY BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR), Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Madame Katie has now received the latest permanent waving machine, which takes only two hours to fix the hair.

RIFLE SHOOTING

A meeting of all interested in Rifle Shooting will be held at VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS

on
Wednesday,
15th January, 1930
at 5.30 p.m.

for the purpose of reviving
THE HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE,
particularly with a view to entering for the Interport Shoot.

BUSINESS:—

Passing of Accounts,
Election of Officers,
Programme for 1930.

J. WYLIE,
Chairman (pro tem.)
January 9th, 1930.

MASSEUR R. SHIMIDZU.

ASSEUSE S. HONDA.
ASSEUSE S. KISAKI.

Recommended for many years by Government Civil Hospital, Peak Hospital, etc., and by all the local doctors.

24, Wyndham Street, Tel. C.4945.

SHAMEEN

PRINTING PRESS

AGENTS FOR

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

TO WHOM ALL LOCAL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

SHARE PRICES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1,300 n.
Chartered Bank, 418 s.
Mercantile A. & B., 277 n.
East Asia \$95 b.

Insurance.

Canton Ins., \$707 b.
Union Ins., \$375 b.
North China Ins., Tls. 160 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.
China Underwriters, \$2 n.
China Fires, \$330 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$826 b.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$25 a.
H. K. Steamboats, \$271 n.
H. K. Tugs, \$2 s.
Indo-China, (Def.) \$70 n.
Union Waterboats \$231 b.

Mining.

Benguet, \$4.70 b.
Kallans, 55/- n.
Langkots, Tls. 13.60 n.
S'hai Explorations, Tls. 1.30 n.
Raube, \$11.60 b.
Tronoh, 21/- b.

Docks, etc.
Kowloon Wharves, \$144 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$311 b.
China Provident, \$5.50 s.
Hongkows, Tls. 190 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 7.50 n.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 106 b.

Cottons.

Ewe Cottons, Tls. 15.80 b.
Oriental, Tls. 2.30 b.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 83 (old) b.
Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$12.45 b.
H. K. Lands, \$65 n.
S'hai Lands, Tls. 161 n.
Humphreys, \$14 b.

Realities, \$6.90 s.
Chinese Estates \$98 s.
Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$18.90 s.
Peak Tram, (old) \$11.75 n.
Star Ferry, \$70 b.
China Lights, (old) \$20 b.

H. K. Electric, \$71 b.
Macao Electric, \$23 b.
Telephones, \$9.30 b.

China Buses, Tls. 151 b.
Singapore Traction, 10/- s.

Industrial.

China Sugars, \$1 n.
Malabons, \$27 n.
Cald: Macr. Ord: Tls. 11 n.
Canton Tcos, \$2.50 n.

Cements (Comb.) \$15.10 b.
Ropes \$7.80 s.
United Asbestos \$5 b.

Dairy Farms, \$21 s.
Watsons, \$11.10 b.
Der A. Wings, \$80 s.
Lane Crawford, \$2 b.

Mackintosh, \$18 b.
Sinoeres, \$12 n.

Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$23 b.
Constructions, \$1.31 b.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 61%
H. K. G. Loan 4 1/2 % s. Prem.

STAR THEATRE

Commencing

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th.

A. CARPI

presents the

ITALIAN

GRAND OPERA

IN A SERIES OF OPERAS

Thursday, January 16th

LA BOHEME

Friday, January 17th

RIGOLETTO

Saturday, January 18th

MME. BUTTERFLY

Sunday, January 19th

BARBIERE de SIVIGLIA

Monday, January 20th

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

and

PAGLIACCI

Tuesday, January 21st

FAUST

Wednesday, January 22nd

CARMEN

Booking at Montre's and the Star.

Prices \$4, \$5, \$2 & \$1.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. and O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so super-scribed.

The parcel post service to the Province of Kwangsi is resumed and letter mails are again being forwarded by direct steamers.

Holders of Wireless Licences are advised that under the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations all such licences expire on December 31st, and that licences for the coming year must be renewed as early as possible during the month of January.

INWARD MAJLS.

From	For	Date
Japan	Iyo Maru	January 14
Japan	Bokuyo Maru	January 14
Swatow	Cremor	January 15
Salon	General Metzinger	January 15
Australia and Manila	Kaga Maru	January 16
Japan and Shanghai	Khiva	January 17
U.S.A. (Seattle 28th Dec. 1929)	Pres. McKinley	January 17
Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Karmala	January 17
Europe via Suez (letters and parcels)	Shirala	January 17
London 19th December and parcels	Siberia Maru	January 17
12th December, 1929	Haruna Maru	January 18
Calcutta and Straits	Tenyo Maru	January 20
Japan and Shanghai	Antenor	January 21
Straits	Hakozaki Maru	January 24

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For Date and Time.
Swatow and Amoy Tues. Jan. 14, 8.30 p.m.
San Shui and Wuchow Tues. Jan. 14, 4 p.m.
Manila Tues. Jan. 14, 4.30 p.m.

Swatow Tues. Jan. 14, 5 p.m.
Formosa Tues. Jan. 14, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and Europe via Vancouver B.C. and Europe via Siberia Wed. Jan. 15, 5 p.m.

Empress of Canada Wed. Jan. 15, 5 p.m.
Parcels Jan. 14, 5 p.m.
Registration Jan. 15, 6.15 a.m.

Letters Jan. 15, 10 a.m.
(Due Vancouver B.C. 21st January)
Kuchow Wed. Jan. 15, 8.30 a.m.
Calcutta Wed. Jan. 15, 10 a.m.
Luchow Wed. Jan. 15, 1.30 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa Wed. Jan. 15, 2.30 p.m.
Dell Maru Thurs. Jan. 16, 8.30 a.m.
Dell Maru Thurs. Jan. 16, 8.30 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Swatow Thurs. Jan. 16, 10.30 a.m.
Cremor Thurs. Jan. 16, 10.30 a.m.
Sui Sang Thurs. Jan. 16, 10.30 a.m.

Parcels Jan. 16, 10.30 a.m.
(Due Marseilles 15th February)
Linchow Sat. Jan. 16, 8.30 a.m.
Kalgan Sun. Jan. 19, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow Sun. Jan. 19, 9 a.m.
Formosa via Swatow and Amoy Sun. Jan. 19, 9 a.m.
Shanghai Sun. Jan. 19, 9 a.m.

Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles Mon. Jan. 20, 10.30 a.m.

Antenor Tues. Jan. 21, 8.30 a.m.
Registration 4.30 p.m.
Letters 4.30 p.m.

G.P.O.
Parcels Jan. 17, 5 p.m.
Registration Jan. 18, 8.45 a.m.
Letters Jan. 18, 10 a.m.

G.P.O.
Parcels Jan. 17, 5 p.m.
Registration Jan. 18, 8.45 a.m.
Letters Jan. 18, 10.30 a.m.

(Due Marseilles 15th February)
Linchow Sat. Jan. 16, 8.30 a.m.
Kalgan Sun. Jan. 19, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow Sun. Jan. 19, 9 a.m.
Formosa via Swatow and Amoy Sun. Jan. 19, 9 a.m.
Shanghai Sun. Jan. 19, 9 a.m.

Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles Mon. Jan. 20, 10.30 a.m.

Antenor Tues. Jan. 21, 8.30 a.m.
Registration 4.30 p.m.
Letters 4.30 p.m.

G.P.O.
Parcels Jan. 17, 5 p.m.
Registration Jan. 18, 8.45 a.m.
Letters Jan. 18, 10.30 a.m.

G.P.O.
Parcels Jan. 17, 5 p.m.
Registration Jan. 18, 8.45 a.m.
Letters

RAMON NOVARRO

in THE PAGAN



Commencing Thursday.

THE NEW STORE FOR SILKS

OPENING SALE NOW ON

SOME OF OUR BARGAINS—

LADIES'

Cepee de Chine Hand Embroidered Undies (5 P. Set).....\$15.00
do do Pyjamas.....\$ 7.50

MEN'S

Best Quality Silk Shirts.....\$ 3.00
do do Pyjamas.....\$ 6.00

THE
TAJAMAHAL
SILK STORE
5, Flower Street
(Opposite China Mail)

JUST ARRIVED
PERTRIX
HIGH TENSION
RADIO BATTERIES
150 VOLTS
100 VOLTS
AND
45V Super Power

LOEWE RNF7,
and
H29 VALVES
PHONOGRAPH PICK-UPS
LOEWE SETS!
and other accessories

Inspection cordially invited.
THE CANTON TRADING
ASSOCIATION
5th Floor, China Building.

MRS. MOTONO
HAND & ELECTRIC
MASSAGE

No. 81B, Top Floor, Wyndham St.,
Hongkong.

Have You A Sickly Child?

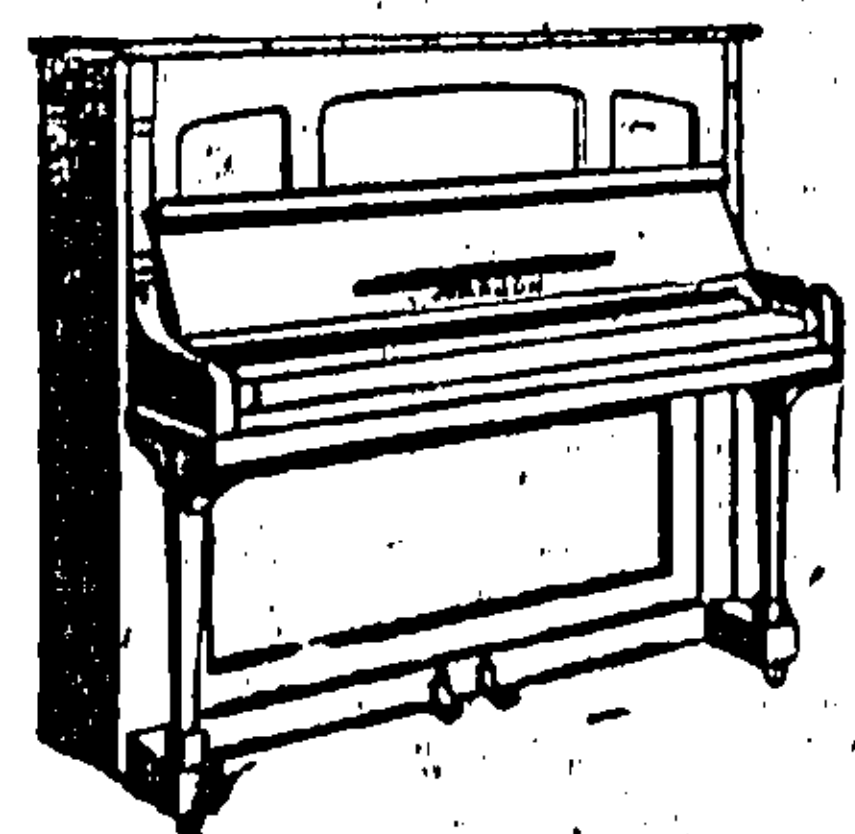
How Baby's Own Tablets Help.

For the information of parents who have ailing children, Mrs. A. R. Nelles, of Thessalon, Ontario, Canada, writes:—

"When my baby was five months old she was very sick. I tried several medicines but they did her no good. I then sent for Baby's Own Tablets and from the outset they were of assistance to her. Later when she was teething we found the Tablets equally beneficial. The effect of the cutting teeth seemed to disorder her stomach, she did not retain her food and at one time we thought that she might not get better. I again gave her the Tablets with the same beneficial result as before. I recommend them to all mothers who have sickly children."

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed absolutely pure, and harmless even to the youngest infant. As a specific for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, teething pains, they are unrivalled. They quickly reduce fever, check diarrhoea, relieve croup and colds, expel worms. In every home where there are little children Baby's Own Tablets should be kept on hand, for administered in time, they avert serious illness, have saved many little lives. Of chemists everywhere at 60 cents per vial.

The MORRISON PIANO.



STANDS ALONE
FOR PLEASURE
PLAYING AND
EDUCATING

and will fulfil these requirements because it is built for those purposes. Guaranteed for TEN YEARS.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS
ARRANGED.

TSANG FOOK PIANO
COMPANY.

8, Des Vœux Road Central
(Entrance Ice House Street).
Telephone C. 4648.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. S. UZUNOYE

Expert Masseuse
87, Queen's Road C., 2nd floor.

WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

The New Tweeds.

USED ON ALMOST EVERY OCCASION.

To my knowledge, tweed has never been used for evening wear (except perhaps, in Chelsea), but it is used on every other possible occasion. The beauty of a clever tweed design is its simplicity and trimness, for tweed should never be decorated. Its beauty depends on its perfect cut.

Many of the new reversible tweeds are woven in two shades, usually something bright with brown, navy or black (sky blue and black is a good illustration of what I mean) and as often as not, a silk fleck runs through it.

A charming one-piece design, extremely suitable for just this moment of the year, was carried out in beige-brown tweed, brightened with an orange fleck. The coat was straight and the skirt flared, attached to a widely scalloped hip-yoke. A brown leather belt was held in place at the natural waistline with a little flap decorated with buttons. A similar flap was carried over the left shoulder. Very chic and new was the little beige crepe de Chine shirt worn underneath finished with a collar band and a pull-through tie like a man's.

Buttons are a favourite trimming.

Black and White.

An unusual black and white striped tasha was made with a deep pleated hem and an amusing little pleated blouse, sufficiently high to draw attention to a nearly normal waistline achieved by insertions of self-material, cut on the bias to give the effect of diagonal stripes. It was finished with a linen collar and cuffs.

Tweed sports suits are ubiquitous. One in grey, yellow and beige zigzag design was fashioned with a finger-length coat, finished with a scarf collar and a high-waisted skirt. This was set in a tight-fitting hip yoke edged with a narrow piping of tweed, ending in the middle in a sun-ray effect, from which sprang flat pleats.

Many skirts have an apron effect, a frill of pleats being attached to a deep hip yoke, fastening on one side with buttons. Tweed knickers are worn with them. Such suits are admirable for the more strenuous forms of sport, in particular shooting.

Detachable skirts of tweed are worn over silk dresses with three-quarter length wooden coats.—SHIRLEY COOKE.—In Exchange.



A practical and smart gift for the young girl is this little beret of fitted brown felt topped with two yellow beads.



There is an old-world charm about this frock of lace and tulle, with the waistline defined by gold tissue bands. The bodice falls becomingly off the shoulders, reminiscent of the Victorian era.

Fashion Notes.

SHOES AND THINGS.

There is no need for anyone to explain the imperative call for good-looking shoes, since we all know it, and we also know how hard it is to combine comfort with good looks. If parents realised the importance of looking after the shape of children's feet, grown-up women would not suffer as they do. They would learn that beautiful feet must be beautifully shod, not pinched and tortured by being thrust into shoes which they imagine, fondly but falsely, look smart or elegant.

Court and Pullman.

At a recent exhibition of foot gear I realised all this and more. With infinite taste and careful study an artist in shoes invited a few people to see what she had done to make shoes which are as near perfection as possible. There is the Court Shoe, known in America as the Opera Pump, there are Pullman Slippers, and all shoes can have a Matching Bag, Belt, and Jacket. The silver buckles, which are the novelty of the season, are hand-cut out of rough silver and the buckle may be put on the shoe in its rough state, polished, or gilded. The Pullman robe is another necessary of the shoes made to go with it.

Every kind of leather, kid, suede, satin and brocade, is used to make shoes, belts and jackets. The shoes are all hand-sewn, made to measure or to be bought ready made. Flower-like effects are attained by hand painting, applications in colour, lining, stitching, and stamping.

To see the evening shoes spread out before you in rows and rings is to see what looks like a bright flower bed. With them is shown the most suitable handbag.

For the afternoon ensemble there is the belt, the bag, and the shoes, sober in colour and weatherproof to wear in the street, but very delicate in tissue and workmanship. For the morning and for sport may be added a short leather jacket which can be slipped on over the blouse or jumper. For the house there are mules in all colours, and

Hats and Skirts.

MEN VERY MUCH CONCERNED.

Every man I have talked to recently says a writer in an American magazine, is heatedly concerned about the long skirt situation and is viewing with alarm what can possibly have happened to women's brains—if any.

But so far as I know, he is not worried about these show-your-forehead hats that are a real crisis in the lives of all women who do not look like Greta Garbo or Norma Shearer, and unfortunately a small percentage of us do not.

Because it is really the hats more than the skirts that are changing women before our eyes. Whether you show your legs or not is not nearly so important or does not definitely date you nearly so accurately as how you vote on the millinery issue.

materials, some for travelling, some for the bed-room, all pretty and gay. There are also real slippers, soft as gloves, and little bags in which to keep them, pale blue, pale green, with delicate embroidery.

With rounded toes and low heels, there are sport shoes. The afternoon shoes are more pointed, perhaps, and the heel may be Louis XV. or Cuban. For the evening the heels are higher and may be decorated with applications or hand painting.

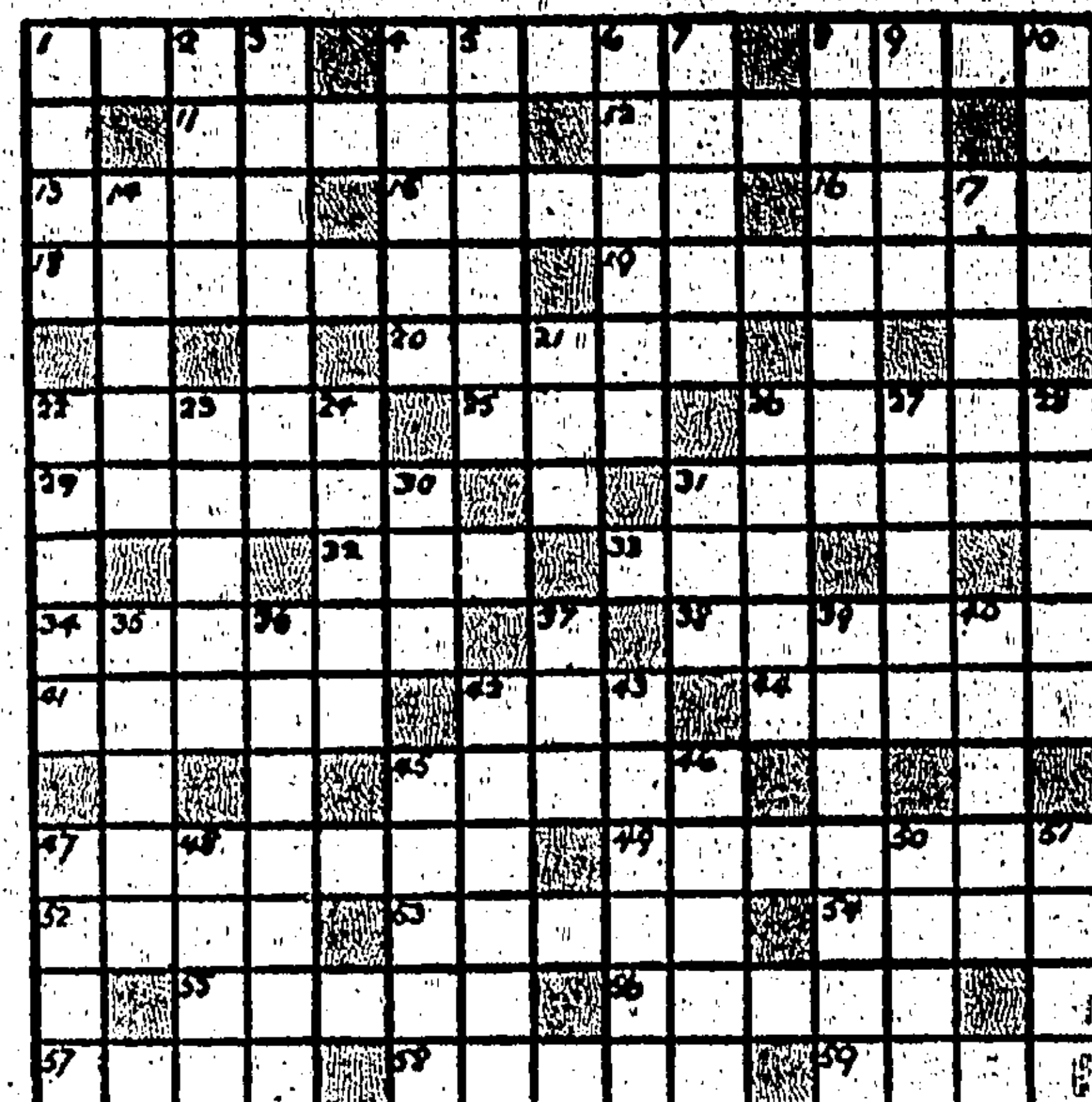
Dressy Frills.

The decorative heel is quite a feature of the exhibition. Fan shaped frills are put on to the vamp opening of dressy evening shoes, or the frill is rolled back to show a coloured lining.

There are strapped shoes of all kinds, and shoes without straps. Buckles trim simple shoes. For the middle-aged woman who cannot wear high heels there are good looking shoes with broad low heels.

When the exhibition was over the mannequins, dressed in Elsiebeth Champ-communal's clothes, were filmed on the roof garden. This is what happens to beautiful shoes and clothes to-day. In the past a Queen would have passed them in review.—H. M. In Exchange.

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.

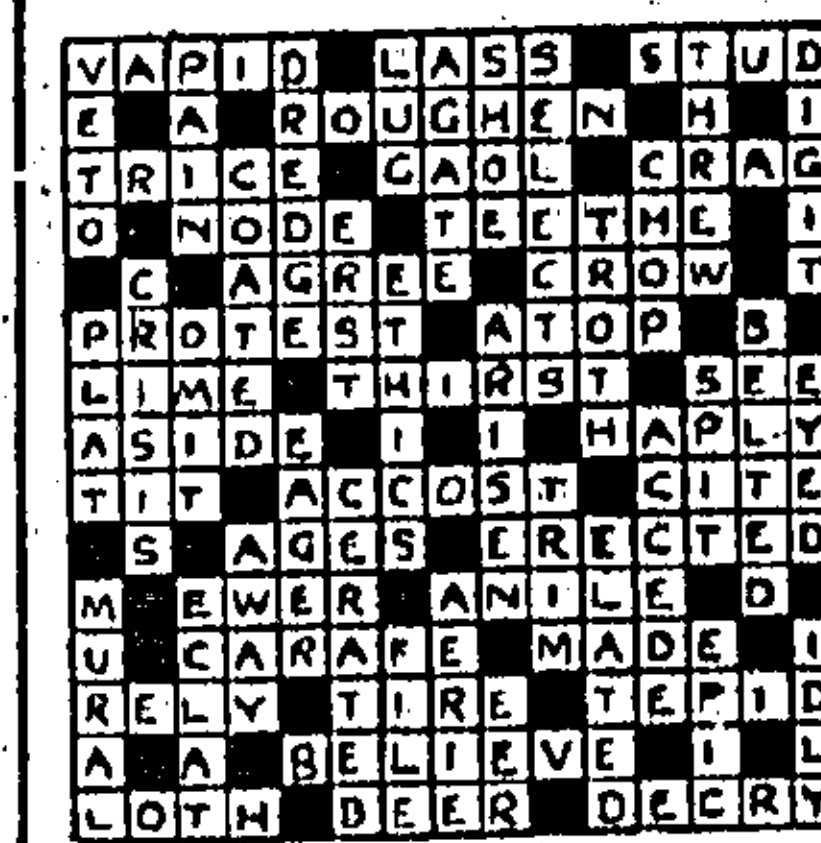


Across
1 Raiser.
4 Once.
8 A blow.
11 Got up.
12 Rented.
13 Suffrage.
15 Island.
16 Scorch.
18 Ingredient.
19 Note.
20 Musical compositions.
22 Fruit.
25 Entity.
26 A northern constellation.
29 Originates.
31 Dish.
32 Move the head.
33 Waver.
34 Amanda.
38 Hired.
41 Dandies.
42 Perch.
44 Bobbins.
45 Whey.
47 Birds.
49 Reposing.
52 On the sheltered side.
53 Species of duck.
54 Open ditch.
55 Enquired.
56 Rain and hail.
57 Select.
58 Thick.
59 Obstructs.

Down
1 Exist.
2 Human destiny.
3 Shivers.
4 Uttering.
5 Snuggle.
6 Theories.
7 Situations.
8 Sweetmeat.

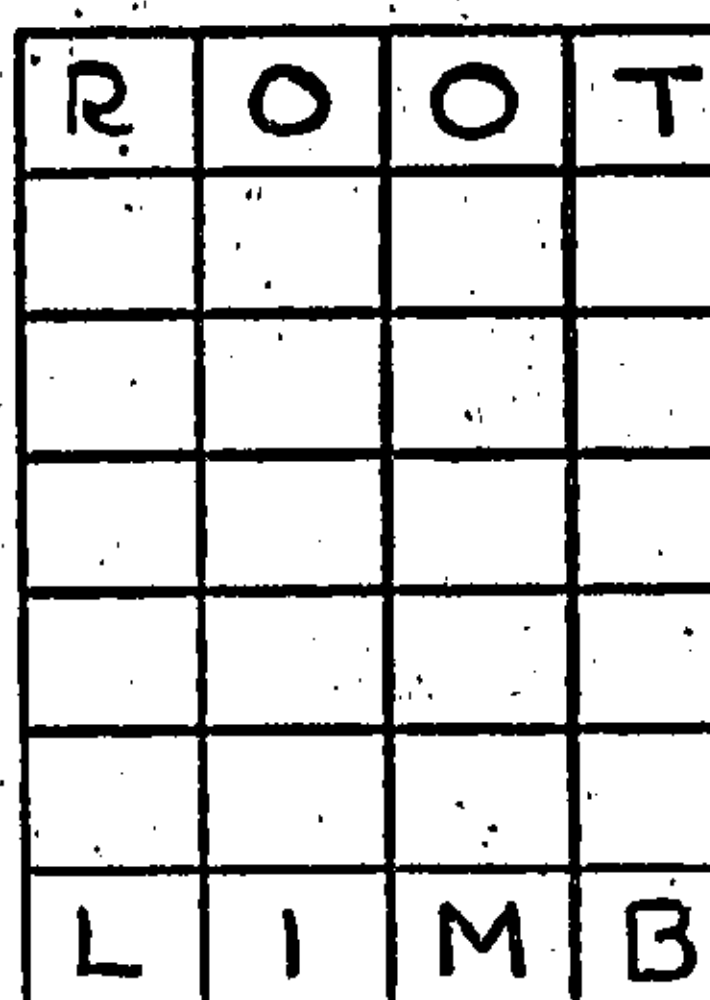
9 Notion.
10 Fatigue.
14 More aged.
17 Tally.
21 Finish.
22 Peeled.
23 Ventilated.
24 Despatches.
26 Ice.
27 Angry.
28 Sows.
30 Distress signal.
31 Organ of hearing.
35 Sheep.
36 Closest.
37 Mountain top.
38 Vexed.
39 Moose.
42 Live.
43 Imprisonment.
45 Horse.
46 The blackbird.
47 Cricket accessories.
48 Tail-end.
50 Jot.
51 Jewels.

Yesterday's Solution.



LETTER GOLF.

It doesn't take long for a ROOT to grow into a LIMB in letter golf.



1.—The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in pairs, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.
2.—You can change only one letter at a time.
3.—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.
4.—The order of letters cannot be changed.
One solution is printed on another page.

C.E.R. RESUMPTION.

CHINESE DISMISSED BY SOVIET MANAGER.

Shanghai, Jan. 13.

A message from Harbin states that Chinese officials are considerably excited over the sudden action by the new Soviet manager of the C.E.R. in dismissing all the Chinese Staff members appointed after July 10, 1929, when the Chinese took over control of the railway.

Through traffic between Harbin and Manchuria is expected to be resumed in a day or two, a trial train from Harbin having successfully reached Manchuria yesterday without incident.—Reuter.

CAR TROUBLE?

PHONE C. 4821

AND YOUR TROUBLES
WILL QUICKLY VANISH

FIAT GARAGE

67, Des Vœux Road C.

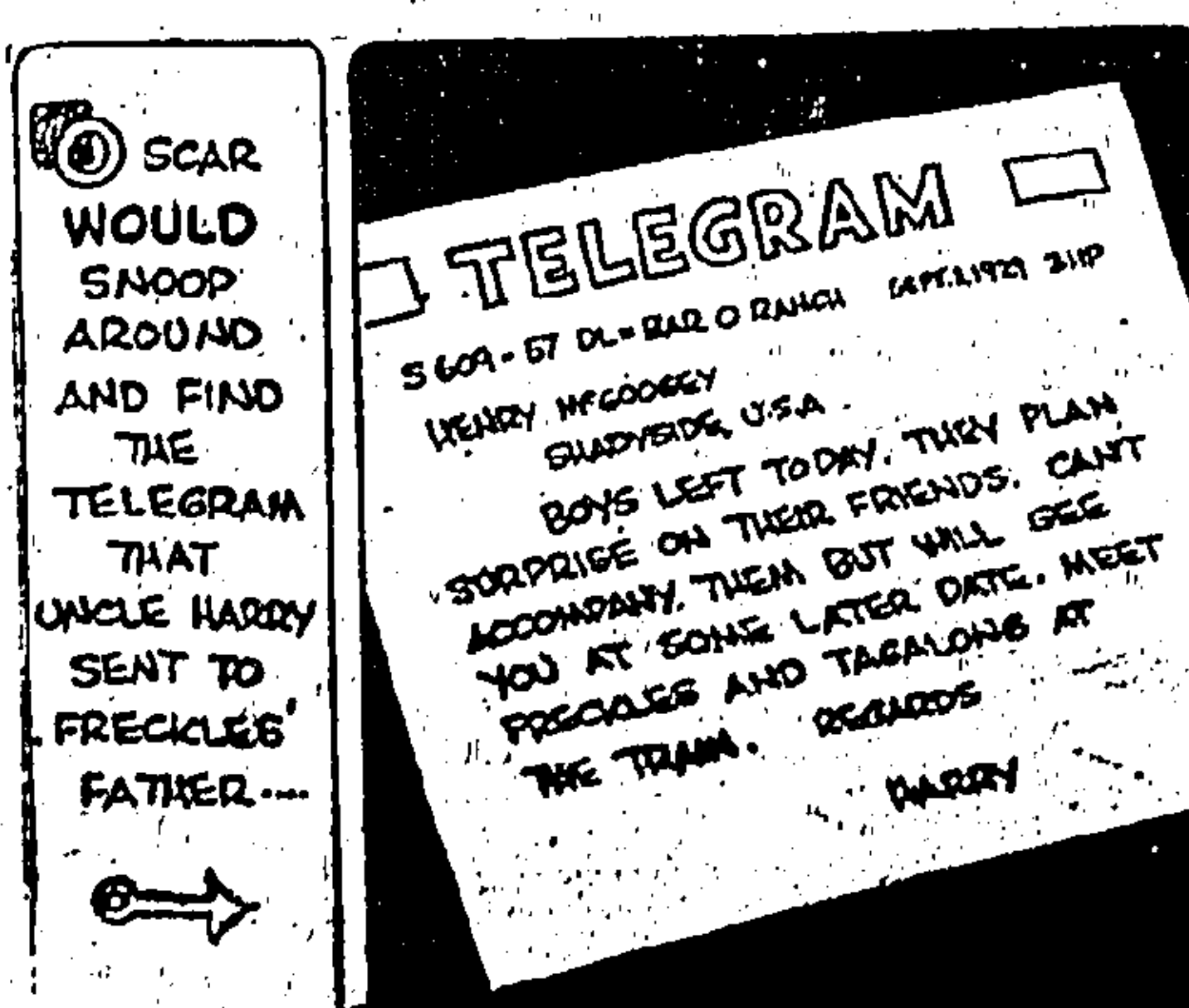
TO KEEP WELL
AND
SLEEP WELL

By Using A Good
HOT WATER BOTTLE
Our assortments are by the most
reliable makers.

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO. LTD.)
A.F.C. Building. Tel. C.345.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



The News

By Blosser

Seasonable Remedies and Preventives.

**WATSON'S
PECTORAL COUGH BALSAM**For
Coughs, Colds & Bronchitis
in bottles \$1.00 & \$1.75.**MARTIN'S INFLUENZA MIXTURE**for
Cold in the head & Catarrh \$1.00 per bottle.**WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC THROAT
PASTILLES**for
Relaxed & Sore Throat, 50 cents per tin.**WATSON'S EUPHINE INHALANT**for
Cold in the head &c., 50 cents per bottle.**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**
ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS**JUST RECEIVED****Two New Records**

by

GRACIE FIELDSB-3176 That's how I feel about you
Thoughts of youB-3202 Oh Maggie, what have you been up to?
I've got a manAlso a number of other interesting
"H.M.V." records byWalter Glynn
Peter Dawson
Wish WynneReginald Foort
Arthur Meale
Etc., etc., etc.**S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.**(Victor Distributors)
Chater Road.**JAEGER**
Pure Wool**UNDERWEAR****JAEGER
UNDERWEAR**IS NOT ONLY COMFORT-
ABLE IN WEAR BUT
WARM AND THROUGH-
LY RELIABLE.Stocked in Short Sleeve
Vests, Knee or Ankle
length pants.Combinations with Short Sleeves
ankle length legs.

Jaeger Woollen Slippers

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

Men's Wear Stylists.

**NOW IS THE TIME
TO GET YOUR
FRIGIDAIRE**THERE ARE DOMESTIC
MODELS OF FROM FOUR
TO EIGHTEEN CUBIC FEET
STORAGE CAPACITY.OVER
1,000,000
IN USE THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD.**DODWELL & Co., Ltd.**
Sole Distributors
HONG KONG & SHANGHAI.**DEATH.**ELLIS.—On 11th January, 1930, at
Shanghai, Emanuel E. Ellis,
late of Messrs. Ellis & Co.,
Hongkong. Aged 42.**The
Hongkong Telegraph.**

TUESDAY JANUARY 14, 1930.

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE COLONIES.**

Britons overseas cannot but be impressed with the fact that in dealing with various aspects of the unemployment problem, Mr. J. H. Thomas has shown himself a keen believer in Colonial development. In his latest speech on the subject, he has pointed out that there is hardly anything that people require that potentially cannot be obtained within the British Empire. Having previously been Minister in charge of the Colonies and Dominions, he has become convinced of the opportunity for development of many of the outlying possessions, quite apart from the encouragement of greater trade with the Dominions Proper. He is now giving considerable attention to this matter. We cannot expect, of course, to see the results of the efforts in a day, for these things take time. That thought must have been in Mr. Thomas's mind when he said he did not expect to be called upon every few days to answer questions as to how many people were employed as a result of development in, say, East Africa or Nigeria.

Very few people, we fear, realise the extent and potentialities of our overseas possessions which come within the category of the non-self-governing dependencies, including Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. There are over thirty distinct Administrations in this Colonial Empire, the area of which is roughly two million square miles, with a population of some fifty millions. The importance of these Colonies in the economy of the Empire was well illustrated at the Colonial Office Conference some three years ago, when it was pointed out that British trade therewith has nearly quadrupled in the past twenty years. To take 1925, the total imports from the Colonies were greater than those from the whole of India, or from any single one of the Self-Governing Dominions. They were also greater than those from any foreign country with the exception of the United States of America. British exports to the Colonies, moreover, were greater than those of any single country in the world, except India. In a

period of twenty years, the exports to these possessions, have more than trebled in value. But, rapid and striking as this development has been, we are still only witnessing its infancy. Rich areas have been merely scratched over, whilst the aid of science has been but half-heartedly invoked. The further fact has to be kept in mind that there are comparatively few areas in these Colonies which are incapable of development; that the fertility of the soil is such as to satisfy easily the demands of the population; that the population, which is at present relatively small, should rapidly increase as the result of settled government and the progress of tropical medicine and hygiene; and that the Colonies should, therefore, as they are developed, be able to export increasing quantities of their products.

It is when we realise such facts as these that we come to see the possibilities opened up by further development of these vast territories. New demands, as is well known, follow the spread of civilisation, and these demands are mainly satisfied by the purchase of goods imported from outside. Trade figures which have been published from time to time show how closely the rise in British exports to the Colonies has kept pace with the increase in imports therefrom. There is a rapidly growing market for British goods from these territories, and the stimulation of that market must in the long run have its beneficial effects on employment in the Old Country. Mr. Thomas, therefore, is paying heed to these possibilities in working on the right lines. We may not immediately see the effects of his policy, but that the eventual consequences will be satisfactory cannot be doubted.

The League Covenant.

The distinction drawn in the French naval memorandum between the Kellogg Pact and the Covenant of the League is of peculiar interest at this time when a move is on foot to bring the two documents into line. The League Council meeting which opened yesterday will appoint a Committee of Eleven to explore the gaps in the League Covenant as brought into the limelight by the signature of the Pact for the renunciation of war. It is a moot point whether a combination of the two can be safely effected, though the subject offers infinite scope for constructive thinking. The difficulty, and it is one apparently realised by France, lies in the inherent differences in the origin of the documents. The value of the Kellogg Pact is largely its psychological influence. The Covenant was carefully framed by legal minds and its value is chiefly juridical. Should the Committee of Eleven when appointed find it possible to present a really satisfactory formula combining the two, France's apparent objections to naval disarmament would automatically disappear, and a solution to the problem of general disarmament would rapidly be found. But it is not the simple matter of altering the phraseology of a couple of Articles as was at first thought; there is a very real danger of meddling with the pacific work already achieved, and destroying the psychological value of the Kellogg Pact, which at present is its sole justification. There would be no occasion to worry about the incompatibilities of the two documents if the members of the League of Nations took the British view that the one is complementary to the other, that the Pact leaves completed a structure of peace which the more restricted language of the Covenant had left unfinished. In all the circumstances it is somewhat astonishing to find France pleading her obligations under the League Covenant as requiring delay in the proposed steps towards disarmament.

The Kwangtung Commissioner for Finance has issued an order to the effect that hereafter any one finding a merchant refusing to pay his debts or discounting them may bring complaint against him before that Department.

DAY BY DAY.

LET US TAKE CARE THAT IN STRAINING AFTER WHAT IS DESIRABLE WE DO NOT LOSE WHAT IS VITAL AND ESSENTIAL, THAT IN GRASPING WHAT WE SHOULD LIKE TO HAVE WE DO NOT SLIP DOWN INTO THE BOG.—Lord Rosebery.

There will be a Public Lecture at the Helena May Institute on Tuesday, 21st January, when Father Finn will speak on "Gothic Art."—Adv.

The votes of which we gave details in yesterday's issue were all approved at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council held this morning.

The silk forwarded from Hongkong by the Empress of Asia on the 18th December arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on the 8th January, having been 21 days in transit.

From Messrs. Harry Wicking and Co., Ltd., we have received a batch of Chinese calendars issued by Messrs. Wiggins Teape and Alex. Pirie (Export), Ltd., advertising their paper.

The Red Star liner Belgenland is at present on her sixth consecutive annual cruise around the world. She has 400 passengers aboard, and is due at Hongkong on February 18th, leaving two days later.

Passengers who left by the s.s. Taiping for Australian ports today included Sir Mason and Lady Allard, Miss Playfair, Miss Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Turnbull, Miss P. Turnbull, Mr. J. P. Jones, Miss Mackin, Mr. S. R. Allard, Mr. and Mrs. Tipper, Miss Tipper, Mr. W. E. Lack, Mr. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. R. Hunter and Miss Dare.

Owing to the absence of Mr. A. C. Burford, of the Public Works Department, five coolies, including four women, were cautioned by Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning when they appeared on charges of removing stones from Crown land. It was stated that an effort was made to communicate with Mr. Burford, but without success. His Worship pointed out to the defendants that they were being cautioned merely because of the absence of the complainant.

**WEEK'S DEATHS FROM
SMALL-POX.****TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY
HEAVY.**

Twenty-four cases of small-pox were notified during last week, all being from Victoria registration districts. All were Chinese, and there were 16 deaths. Ten further cases were notified yesterday.

During last week, also, there were 45 Chinese deaths from tuberculosis, five from diphtheria, five from malaria, and one from influenza. There was also one non-Chinese case of diphtheria and one non-Chinese case of typhoid, both being non-fatal.

**FAMOUS ELECTRICIAN
PASSES AWAY.****INVENTOR OF THE FERRANTI
ALTERNATOR.**

London, Jan. 13.
The death has occurred of Mr. Sebastian De Ferranti D. Sc., the head of Ferranti Limited, Holborn, near Manchester. He was 65 years of age.

He was chiefly noted for his invention of the Ferranti alternator in 1882, which opened a new field in electricity.

He held the appointment of chief electrician to the London Electric Supply Corporation for many years, and in 1910 and 1911 he was President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Jan. 13.
Paris	123.92
Geneva	25.15
Berlin	20.40
Oslo	18.215
Helsingfors	103.7
Athens	37.5
Buenos Aires	45.4
Hongkong	1/0 1/4
New York	48.27/32
Amsterdam	12.10 1/4
Stockholm	18.45
Vienna	34.63
Madrid	35.325
Bucharest	118
Bombay	1/5 25/32
Yokohama	2/0 7/32
Brussels	84.91
Milan	95.95
Copenhagen	18.205
Legue	104.7
Lisbon	103.25
Lyons	6.11 1/16
Shanghai	2/3 1/4
Silver (spot)	21.7 1/4
Silver (forward)	21.1 1/16

—British Wireless.

**LEAGUE COUNCIL
& MANDATES.****PALESTINE TROUBLES REPORT
NOT YET READY.****REVOLVER INCIDENT.**

London, Jan. 13.

This afternoon's meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was devoted entirely to an examination of the work of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

In regard to the date of the extraordinary session of the Mandates Commission for the examination of the British report on the troubles in Palestine, Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, intimated that he could not agree to March, as proposed by the Commission. He explained that the report of the British Commission of Enquiry could not be ready by that time.

At its morning meeting, the Council examined various reports submitted by the Italian delegate, Signor Grandi, regarding the procedure for acceleration of the ratification of Conventions.

Mr. Henderson assured the Council that it was the desire of the British Government to see all Conventions of the League brought into force as soon as possible.—British Wireless.

Revolver Sensation.

Geneva, Jan. 13.

Just before the meeting of the League Council, a sensation was caused by the arrest of a young Swiss who was trying to enter the League headquarters, and was found in possession of a revolver with blank cartridges. It is stated that he wanted to attract the Council's attention.

It is also reported that an Italian has been arrested at the railway station.

He is described as a lawyer who has been living in Paris and a notorious anti-Fascist. He was unable satisfactorily to explain his presence here and will be sent back to Paris.

The police precautions are even more stringent now. Any stranger calling at the League Secretariat must be accompanied by a policeman.

On the opening of the public session of the Council, M. Zaleski (Poland) warmly tributed Dr. Stresemann, and Herr von Schubert (Germany) responded.

The permanent Opium Commission meets to-day under the Chairmanship of Dame Beatrice Lyall (Great Britain).

Later reports state that no importance is attached to the arrest of the Swiss, who is believed to be weak-minded, and apparently wanted to attract attention to the importance of finding a treatment for cancer, of which his father died.—Reuter.

**NAVAL OFFICERS FOR
CHINA STATION.****SEVERAL NOW ON WAY
FROM HOME.**

The following officers have left the United Kingdom in the s.s. Macedonia for warships on the China Station:

Lieutenant R. Moore for Hermes, Lieutenant A. St. J. Edwards for Hermes, Lieutenant Couchman and Lieutenant Askew for Hermes, Lieutenant Boxall for Iroquois and Lieutenant K. A. Short for Moth.

Lieutenant Commander A.A. Havers left in the s.s. Aeneas on January 4. On arrival in Hongkong, he will take over command of H.M.S. Cleala.

Leaving by the Kalyan on January 4 were Lieutenant Commander Swayne for Kent, Lieutenant Commander Doding for Hermes, Lieutenant Commander B. J. L. W. Rogers-Tillstone for Hermes, and Lieutenant Commander S. B. De Courcy-Ireland for Hermes.

**WRECK OF LIGHTER
TAI TSAT.****WARNING TO MARINERS
ISSUED.**

Following the report that the British lighter Tai Tsat foundered on Saturday afternoon on her way from Wuchow to Hongkong, the following notice has been issued by the Harbour Master on the authority of the Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs, Kowloon and District:

"The lighter Tai Tsat, loaded with manganese ore, lies sunk in an approximate position of four miles west of Lintin Customs Station. The wreck is marked with a red flag by day and a red light by night but owing to the exposed position of the wreck, the marks must be considered as unreliable."

The Very Idea!

A reader takes exception to a suggestion in a Home paper that in the phrase "I don't care a damn" the final word is not derived from that of a small Indian coin. Further, he says that the expression "I don't care a curse" is absurd, the correct wording being "I don't care a kera," "kera" being the old spelling of cross—a thing of no practical value.

Another reader quotes Chaucer's "he raught he not a kera," as further proof of the innocency of the phrase. On the other hand, a correspondent points out that the smallest Indian coin is "dumree," "dam" (with a long "a" as in "calm"), meaning "price." The Hindustani "a" is never, he says, sounded flat like the "a" in "damn."

And, after all, why not a "damn," which is worth even less than a dumree?

"So you are not going to marry that school teacher?"
"No! She wanted a written excuse signed by my parents for not meeting her one night."

[It has been suggested that Shakespeare was a speculator.]

That William dearly loved a deal,
Deductions and research reveal;
And when he set the poet's seal
On grandiose orations,
Perhaps he guessed that some fine day
We'd spot his very human trait,
And find in each and every play
A host of firm quotations.

A teacher in an East-end school had been conducting a Natural History lesson, and was questioning the class.

The lion, tiger, and various other animals were described with a fair degree of accuracy. "Now, children," the teacher said, "who can tell me what a blon is?"

One scholar stood up promptly, "Please, teacher, a blon's a thing wot you washes yer 'ands in!" he said.

You may gain the whole world in efficiency and lose your own soul.—Dr. McCall.

When all other religions have disappeared the worship of the sun will remain.—Sir Arbuthnot Lane.

I have lived just long enough to see the whole of England practically transformed from Paganism to Paganism.—Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

Great Britain sooner or later must close her doors to promiscuous immigration, and try to breed, not more citizens, but better citizens.—The Bishop of Birmingham.

We probably had all-round better cooking in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than now.—Mr. G. Reeves-Smith.

The Hongkong branch of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners are giving a dinner to be held in honour of Capt. O. H. Farrar, O.B.E. and the officers of the s.s. Hatching at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night.

**WHO WAS.....
SIR GILES OVER-
REACH?**

As his name indicates, Sir Giles Overreach was a gentleman whose machinations eventually rebounded upon himself. At first he prospered exceedingly, and waxed immensely rich on the possessions of the men whom he had ruined.

Fate and his own greed ultimately dealt him and his fortune several disastrous blows. Fancying that his nephew, Wellborn, would marry the wealthy widow, Mrs. Allworth, Sir Giles lent the young man large sums of money to settle his debts and meet the expenses incidental to the courtship of a wealthy woman. "If she prove his, all that is hers is mine," the rascal congratulated himself. His deep-laid scheme went considerably awry, for the widow married, not Wellborn, but Lord Lovell, thereby affording Overreach a double disappointment, for this Lord Lovell was the husband he had chosen for his own daughter, Margaret.

The third blow to his hopes fell when he discovered that Margaret, instead of marrying a nobleman, as he had so fondly hoped, had wedded the son of the lady who had spoiled his plans for his nephew.

Massinger drew the character of Overreach from Sir Giles Mompson, a notorious money-lender of the Seventeenth century. The play in which he appears is entitled: "A New Way To Pay Old Debts," and was first produced in 1628.

**TASHIMA BREAKS
RESOLUTION.****GETS DRUNK ON RELEASE
FROM PRISON.****CAUSED DISTURBANCE.**

Immediately after his discharge from prison following a term of seven days' hard labour for drinking, the Japanese shoemaker, Tashima, indulged in excessive drinking and was last night arrested in Mody Road in an intoxicated condition. On being brought before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, he said he had had a little too much.

His Worship:—I thought you said you weren't going to drink at all this year?

Defendant:—When I came out of gaol last night, a friend gave me a glass.

His Worship:—You said you weren't going to drink during the year, and you get drunk on the night you get out of prison.

Mr. D. Ogilvie, the First Clerk, informed his Worship that the defendant had been causing an annoyance to the residents immediately above his brother's shop in Nathan Road and it was at their request that the police were called in. The speaker mentioned that he was passing at the time and went into the shop, where he saw that the defendant had broken bottles, dishes and the partitions of the premises.

Detective Sergeant Humphreys intimated that the defendant was actually arrested in Mody Road and had apparently been released after he was taken away from the shop.

In reply to his Worship, the officer remarked that no finger prints could be taken, as the defendant was too drunk.

His Worship:—So you have to sort of guess the number of previous convictions?

Detective Sergeant Humphreys said the defendant was known to nearly every member of the police.

The defendant was fined \$25 or three weeks' hard labour in default, and, when informed of the sentence, he asked why he got three weeks when the last time he only got one week.

His Worship replied that one reason was that the defendant had promised he would not get drunk, while another was that he had created a disturbance.

LOCAL RADIO.**PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY
FROM ZBW.**

The following programme will be broadcast to-day by ZBW, on a wavelength of 355 metres.
5.00-7.00 p.m. Programme of H. M. V. and Victor records supplied by courtesy of Messrs. Moutrie.

"The Merry Widow"—Polpourri.
(Franz Lehár).

Mark Weber and His orchestra.
"Nenth the Desert Moon." (Ewing).

"Yellow sands."

Arthur Meier.
"Lilac Domino"—Vocal Gems.

(Cuvillier).

"Chocolate soldier"—Vocal Gems.

(O. Strauss).

Light Opera Company.
"I'm leaving Tipperary."

(Arr. Pat. White—Leonard Joy).

"McCarthy's Mare."

Pat White.

"Poet and Peasant Overture."

(Von Suppe).

Victor Symphony Orchestra.

"Sigh no more Ladies." (Stevens).

"I'll sing thee songs of Araby."

(Clay).

Derek Oldham, tenor.

"Die Fledermaus—Overture."

(Johann Strauss).

Victor Symphony Orchestra.

"The Rosters." (Nevin—Kreidler).

"Mighty Lak, A Rose."

(Nevin—Kreidler).

Fritz Kreisler.

"Chimes of Normandy—Overture."

(Planquette).

"The Jesters—Overture." (Ganne).

Continental Symphony Orchestra.

"Fancy our meeting." (That's a

good girl—Charrig and J. Meyer).

"The Beggar." (Snider).

Lilian Davies, Soprano.

"Jolly Fellows—Waltz."

(H. Volsky).

"Amoureuse." (Rodolphe Berger).

International Novelty Orchestra.

"Prelude in G sharp Minor."

(Bachmaninoff, Op. 3 No. 2).

"Spinning Song."

(Mendelssohn, Op. 67 No. 4).

Sergei Rachmaninoff.

"La Paloma—Fox Trot." (Yradier).

"O Sole Mio—Waltz." (Di Capua).

Nat Shilkret and the Victor Orch.

"How am I to know?"

(Dorothy Parker—Jack King).

"Please come back to me."

(Eugene West—Gene Austin).

Gene Austin.

"Spanish Dance No. 1."

(Moszkowski Op. 12).

"Spanish Serenade." (Georges Bizet).

Victor Concert Orchestra.

"Another bedtime story—Cinderella."

(Wynne).

Wish Wynne, Comedienne.

"Minstrel Show of 1929."

Victor Minstrels.

7.48 p.m. Weather report.

9.00 p.m. Chinese programme.

10.30 p.m. Close down.

FINE TO CLOUDY.

The Royal Observatory report that a new anticyclone has formed over North China. Fresh monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea. Local forecast till noon to-morrow is—North winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.

**STOLE A SUIT OF
CLOTHES.****MARRIED WOMAN SENT
TO PRISON.****"TRIAL" IN A HOUSE.**

A married woman appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning on charges of larceny of a suit of clothing from a spinster at 77, Reclamation Street and of attempting to obtain a gold wrist watch and a gold bangle under the pretext that she had been sent to get the articles.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Detective Sergeant Fitches explained to his Worship that the defendant, together with a girl, went to the complainant's house on the night of January 12 and said that the complainant's sister had told them to go there to stay, they having only just arrived from the country.

The complainant agreed to allow them to stay there, but decided that she would speak to her sister first and suggested that they should accompany her to her sister's house. The defendant and the girl went half-way, when they told the complainant to go alone as they wished to return to the house because of the cold. The two went back to the house and informed the amah that the complainant had sent them for a suit of clothing. Knowing that the defendant and the girl had only just gone out with her mistress, the servant gave them the clothing.

After having visited her sister, the complainant ascertained that the defendant and the girl had not been sent by the sister. On returning home she discovered that the defendant had taken a suit of clothes. The complainant then went out in an effort to find the defendant.

Shortly afterwards, the defendant returned to the flat alone and informed the amah that she had been sent by the complainant to get her wrist watch and bangle. The servant, however, having been previously warned by her mistress, locked the defendant in the house and then went out to call her mistress.

His Worship:—Is that legal?

Detective Sergeant Fitches replied that that appeared to have been the only way the amah could detain the woman. Continuing, he said that the mistress returned and "held a trial" on the defendant, this resulting in a fight. Later the defendant was taken to the Police Station.

On conviction, the defendant was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on each charge.

CHILD PROTECTION.**A HONGKONG SOCIETY
TO BE FORMED.**

An advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue announces that His Excellency the Governor will preside at a meeting to be held in the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon, January 21, for the purpose of forming a Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children.

No doubt a great deal of interest will be taken in this proposal to establish in the Colony a society on the lines of the N.S.P.C.C. in Great Britain. The suggestion originally put forward by His Excellency the Governor has been under consideration for some time and much of the preparatory work has been done. A draft constitution has been drawn up by Dr. S. W. Tso, O.B.E., and Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, M.C., in consultation with the leading members of the Chinese Community and it is felt that the time has now come to invite the support of the whole community in order that the Society may be enabled to begin its activities at the earliest opportunity.

The Hongkong Society will endeavour to follow the policy of the N.S.P.C.C. in relying upon propaganda and advice rather than upon prosecution in the courts. The promoters fully realise that the reputation of the Chinese people in particular for kindness and affection for children stands very high among the nations of the world and that the evils which the Society desires to combat are due rather to ignorance, thoughtlessness or economic necessity rather than to intentional cruelty. They hope therefore that the Society will be able to pursue a constructive policy and that the end to be pursued will be children's welfare rather than the punishment of wrong doers. In order that this object may be satisfactorily attained it is essential that the Society should have the largest possible membership, and shall be able to rely upon the co-operation and assistance of all sections of the community.

**DID NOT KNOW THE PROBLEM OF HOME
REGULATIONS.****"SO-CALLED DANGEROUS
SPEED BY NEWCOMER.****WANCHAI MOTORING.**

Taking into consideration the fact that he was a newcomer to Hongkong and that he was not yet aware of the Colony's traffic regulations, Major Willson merely cautioned Mr. W. J. Ruddiford, the Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner, at the Central Magistracy this morning, when he was charged with driving his car in a dangerous manner in Queen's Road East on January 3.

Mr. Ruddiford said that he did not consider he was driving to the danger of the public at the time.

Sergeant Baker said that about 9.30 p.m. on January 3 he was on motor-cycle patrol in Stubbs Road, when he saw the defendant driving a private car, Number 2910. From Stubbs Road to the Naval Hospital the defendant travelled at 30 m.p.h. whilst from the Hospital to Arsenal Street, his speed was between 25 and 26 m.p.h. Witness followed him to the Hongkong Hotel, where he informed the defendant of the speed he had been travelling, and he replied "I did not know the regulations, as I have only just come to Hongkong."

In reply to the magistrate, Mr. Ruddiford said that he did not know he was passing through a controlled area, or that there was a speed limit.

Major Willson:—Queen's Road East is not a controlled area?

Inspector Alexander:—No. It starts at the bottom of the hill and extends to east of the Naval Hospital—a matter of 200 yards.

Major Willson (to defendant):—Is it a fact that you have only just come to Hongkong?—I arrived on December 30th.

You are not cognisant with the traffic regulations?—I had no idea that driving 25 miles an hour in one section of the road was breaking the law.

The Magistrate:—As you have only just come, I think it will meet the case if I caution you.

REPORTS OF LAW CASE.**JUDGE AND OCCASIONAL
ERRORS IN CONDENSATION.**

Lords Justices Scrutton, Greer and Slesser in the Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Mr. Charles Laurence Hales, a barrister, of Old Oak Road Acton, from a judgment entered by Mr. Justice Horridge on the finding of a jury in a libel action brought by Mr. Hales against the Times Publishing Company, Limited. Judgment having been entered for the Times Publishing Company, he asked for a new trial.

Lord Justice Scrutton, giving judgment, said that the importance of having fair and accurate reports of judicial proceedings over-rode the occasional errors made in condensation by reporters, who could not be expected to know all the facts of a case, or all the law applicable to the facts. He agreed with the jury that this was a trivial action, and the appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Greer, who concurred, said that he agreed that the

**PROBLEM OF HOME
LEAVE.****WILL COMPANIES REDUCE
STERLING RATES?****SHANGHAI COMMENT.**

Shanghai, Jan. 11.

The question of Home leave is now seriously occupying the minds of many residents in China as this year—1930—completes the second five year period since the War. Those who came back in 1919, went on leave in accordance with the usual practice five years later i.e. 1924 and returned to their business in the Far East in early 1925, accordingly again becoming due for leave this spring. Therefore, bookings with the various shipping lines are heavier than usual.

It is extremely unfortunate that exchange has taken such a drastic turn during the past week or so, as passages to England and America have to be paid for here in sterling and gold dollars respectively. The continental shipping companies also require fares to be paid in sterling.

Accordingly it is doubtful whether any potential passengers who have definitely booked or those who have booked provisional passages and deposited the percentage called for, have settled exchange for the balance due on their tickets. On the contrary it is likely that many have been waiting for a more favourable rate.

Many men who have had leave granted are asking that their holiday period may be postponed.

Now that exchange has dropped, possibly the companies will consider the position of the merchant and other salaried employees in the Far East and reduce fares to a level which potential passengers can reasonably be expected to pay. Sterling fares at Home might be left as they now are but it is suggested that the companies might, even as a temporary measure, fix a passage rate in local currency. This latter might involve all sorts of book-keeping tangles and if such is the case then a reduced sterling rate might be set. The companies would certainly earn the further goodwill of the "man away from Home."

With exchange as it is there must be a tremendous saving in the purchase of foodstuffs while ships are in these waters and that factor certainly should be taken into account when assessing fares.

—N. C. Daily News.

summary was capable of the construction put upon it by Mr. Hales. But the jury were the tribunal to decide what it meant. Mr. Hales had now had actions against the proprietors of two newspapers tried by British juries. In both trials the newspapers said in unmistakable language, by their defence, and by their conduct of the cases, that no charge of impropriety was made against Mr. Hales.

It was to be hoped that would satisfy Mr. Hales' obsession for litigation so far as this incident in his future career.

Lord Justice Slesser, who also concurred, said that he thought Mr. Hales had achieved his object by making it clear that there was no connexion with him in the "mention of the Public Prosecutor" by the Bow County Court Judge.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

**CAMPAIGN AGAINST
KWANGSI.****CANTON COMMANDER MOVES
HIS HEADQUARTERS.****COMING OFFENSIVE.**

Canton, Jan. 13.
As General Mao Beng-wen of the 8th Division has concentrated his forces at Hohsien and as General Tsai Ting-kai of the 60th Division has arrived at Chao-ping, General Chan Chai-long, whose intention is to capture Pinglo on or before the 15th, left Wuchow for Chao-ping on the 12th, via Ma-kiang, and will probably remove his headquarters from Wuchow to Chao-ping to facilitate operations.

After participating in the military conference at Wuchow, General Lai Woon-yim has transferred the brigade under General Yang Yee to Kwelien, and ordered the remaining troops along Kwelien and Watlam, to be ready to join in the coming offensive against the rebels at Liuchow.

Communications between Wuchow and Nanning, which were suspended during the war, have been re-opened by the aid of General Lai Woon-yim, as a result of his successful drive against the rebel remnants who have retired further away from these two cities. The merchants in the Kwangsi capital have lost no time to wire to Wuchow, asking the immediate shipment of merchandise to meet urgent demands there.

The Yunnan loyal forces of the 101st and 102nd Divisions, having occupied Lung-an, about 200 li from Nanning, have telegraphically informed the 8th Route Army, that they have changed their plans and will attack Liuchow, where most of the insurgents are concentrated.

The allied loyal forces under Divisional Commander Liu Ching-shu and Brigadier General Chan Kwong-chung, despatched by Hunan, have stationed themselves along the Kwangsi-Hunan borders, in order to intercept the Ironside remnants, who are being continually pressed by the National punitive armies. —Canton News Agency.

**"MY WIFE WILL DIE
HAPPY."****REMARKABLE LETTER IN
BUNGALOW TRAGEDY.**

Pathetic letters were read at the inquest on the victims of a double tragedy at Hoddesdon—John Ernest Seabrook, aged 49, an ex-officer, and his wife, Kate Fanny Seabrook, aged 55.

Mrs. Seabrook's charred body was found on the debris of a bed in the bungalow, the inside of which had been destroyed by fire. Medical evidence showed that death was due to a blow on the side of the head. Her husband's body was found on the railway.

One of the letters, written by Seabrook and addressed to the Coroner, was as follows:

"This letter which I have asked the local inspector of police to hand to you is to explain the death of my wife and self. It is just an ordinary tragedy due to unemployment."

The letter then explained that he could not keep his last position, and said: "As this loss of employment comes at a time when I am without resources and there is no prospect of my obtaining a position speedily, the only alternatives are to become homeless and dependent on picking up a living and the one I have chosen."

"In the circumstances, considering we are middle-aged, and that the prospect of our again becoming useful citizens is practically nonexistent, I cannot believe that my action is wrong."

"I have so far succeeded in concealing from Mrs. Seabrook my loss of employment. It is my intention to tell her that my salary is to be increased, and additions made to my staff so that I shall not be over-worked, and then kill her when she is asleep by a blow with an axe. She will thus die instantly at a time when she is happy."

"Surely this is better than finding herself homeless and without either income or hope."

"I shall also kill the cat, as Mrs. Seabrook was fond of it, and would not like pussy to be homeless."

"I do not seriously defend my action in burning down the house, but no particular object would have been served by leaving our possessions to others, and I did not like the idea of so many things of sentimental value to us remaining behind."

"The house had a number of defects, the chief being the chimneys, which entirely failed to function, so its destruction is not so serious as it might be."

"I give you my assurance that the reason for my action is true, and that no one has had the slightest inkling of my intention. I thought it would be more satisfactory and simplify your arriving at a verdict by giving this explanation."

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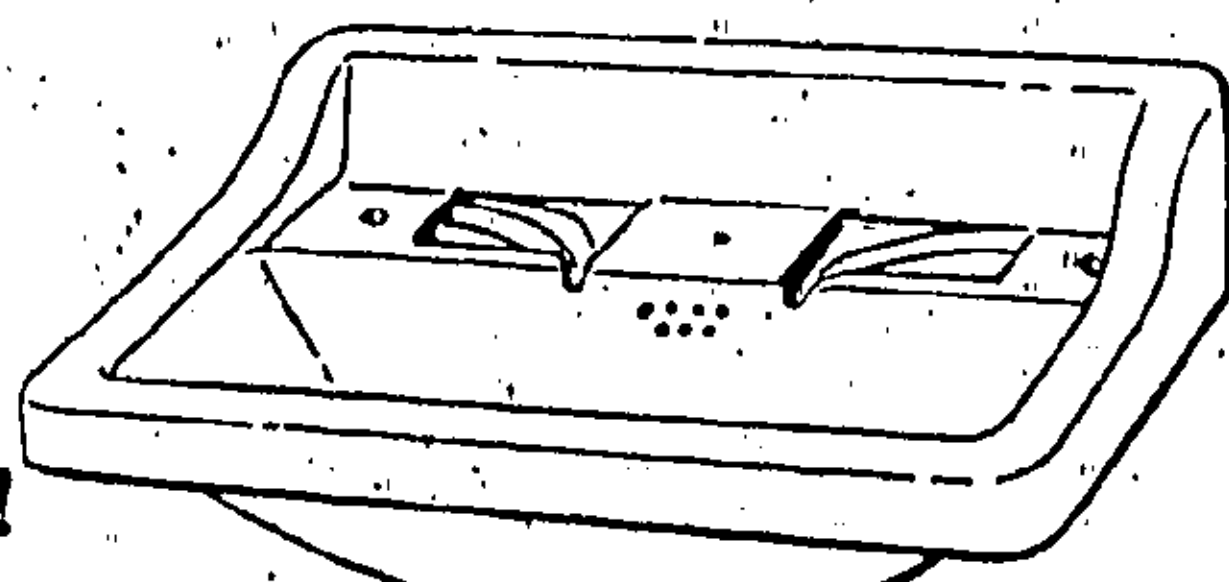
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EFFECT OF FALL IN THE DOLLAR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

price when exchange was much higher, are bound to be good, and this market should be bare of stocks fairly quickly, by which time a demand for new goods must be seen, whether the exchange is a good one or not.

Equal Terms.

With the dollar worth no more or no less than the Shanghai dollar, we shall be on equal terms, and if we suffer, so will Shanghai, which will be rather different to the position we have seen during the last few years, when our trade was rapidly disappearing, whilst Shanghai's Custom figures for imports were breaking records.

On an equal dollar basis, we are bound to get the South China trade back from Shanghai, at least as regards goods from Europe; freights are cheaper, transportation to the interior is cheaper, and being a free port, goods can be stored here free from duty or dues, awaiting transhipment.

Export Supplies Lacking.

(2) It is hardly necessary to say that for exports, the lower the exchange is, the easier it is to compete in the World's markets, actually the difficulty seems to be to find sufficient supplies. The recently adopted 1/6 rupee instead of the former 1/4 is making it exceedingly difficult for Indian producers to compete in the World's markets, at least so it is reported in one of the recent issues of *Capital*, the leading Indian commercial newspaper.

Stabilisation of Dollar.

(3) If the Shanghai dollar is stabilised, by which I take it you mean is put on a gold basis, then the Hongkong dollar must be stabilised. If the Shanghai dollar is not stabilised, then the Hongkong dollar must not be, as we both deal with the same market. But the Hongkong dollar must be on a par with the Shanghai dollar, to avoid internal exchange complications, and this is what the banks are hoping to do. In accepting Hongkong silver dollars at the same valuation as the note issue.

Currency Expert.

(4) If the question is whether an expert should be appointed to advise on how silver can be supported, the idea is impracticable; no expert can advise on that—it is just a question of supply and demand.

If the question is whether an expert should be appointed to advise on how to keep the Hongkong dollar down to the parity of silver, I certainly agree that everything possible in this connection should be done for the good of the Colony's trade. I believe the Government is considering such appointment.

But if the question is whether an expert should be appointed to advise on the necessity or otherwise of having the Hongkong dollar down to the parity of silver, I am of the opinion that such advice is unnecessary, as the falling off of trade during the inflated currency days, as compared with increased trade in Shanghai during the same period, is sufficient answer. The layman is not in a position to know, and therefore is probably unaware of how much we have been affected in this respect, but the banks and exchange brokers, who are well able to judge of the Colony's trade, as expressed in the buying and selling of exchange, have all experienced very lean years since this inflation began in July 1925.

Local Sacrifices.

In conclusion I would say that although the drop from the artificial dollar value has hit people fairly hard, that is to say, sacrifices have to be made to live within one's means, nevertheless the fact is that if the fictitious rate had been allowed to continue, a good many firms would either have had to close or economise, and so instead of having a reduced margin between income and expenditure, a good many employees in the Colony would either have had to accept reduced salaries or lose their positions.

IMPORTER'S VIEW.

A partner in one of the Colony's biggest import houses, writes:—In response to your letter, I append my personal views on the points raised but I shall be glad if you will treat them as anonymous.

(1) The decline of the dollar naturally increases the cost of goods imported from countries with a gold basis, and until the purchasing power of the Chinese recovers from the depression of recent years, the demand for such imports is bound to be adversely affected.

On the other hand, there are in the Colony considerable stocks of various descriptions, imported when exchange was above 1/11 and these should help to tide over the period of re-adjustment, of prices.

Old stocks of Piece Goods, ordered previous to the 1925 boycott for account of dealers who have since gone bankrupt, should now find a favourable market and their disposal will clear the way for replacement orders, which will come forward, although on a restricted scale, as soon as exchange becomes steady.

Domestic Unlikely.

If the new level of exchange is as low as or lower than the present rate, then the cost of certain articles will rise beyond the reach of consumers. This will tend to deflect demand to articles of a lower quality, but there is no reason to suppose that the volume of import business as measured in local currency will be diminished.

(2) Exports of China produce from Hongkong are comparatively small and of recent years supplies have been limited, owing to the trouble in the interior. The export market appears to be in an unsatisfactory condition and I doubt whether lower exchange will do much to bring out bigger or more regular supplies or to stimulate demand from foreign centres.

Spoilt Argument.

(3) So far as I can judge with my limited knowledge, I consider that a stabilised dollar is desirable. I take it that the Bank's policy previous to last October was to maintain the dollar on a steady basis as possible and it seems to me unfortunate that this policy had to be abandoned in the face of criticism which was probably not fully informed.

In view of the currency chaos in South China resulting in the virtual acceptance of the Hongkong bank-note as a monetary standard, the time-honoured argument that the currency of Hongkong cannot be divorced from that of the neighbouring provinces has probably lost much of its force.

(4) I certainly think that the time has arrived to call in a currency expert, particularly one who has had first hand experience of a silver currency. I take it, however, that the Hongkong Government has not remained idle during the present crisis, which has, of course, affected the Budget for 1930, and probably the matter has engaged the attention of the Colonial Office at home.

Official Statement Urged.

There is, unfortunately, so much confusion of thought at the present time that I think the public might be given a clear authoritative statement of the currency situation and an indication of the Government's attitude towards it.

Steady Dollar Needed.

The divisional manager of an important concern writes that the nature of the business of his company is such that exchange does not greatly affect it.

Answering the first question together, he says that his company considers that trade will adjust itself to the present conditions as it has done before in similar circumstances. As one writer to the press pointed out, the local banks only undertake to give in exchange silver dollars, and that if that commodity depreciates in value they cannot be held responsible. A steady dollar is always better for business than a fluctuating one, which is only welcomed, by gamblers.

Short Memories.

A good deal seems to depend on what the Chinese Government propose to do. Obviously, Hongkong must follow China. The stabilisation of the dollar in the Straits cannot be held up as an example of what should be done here. What the Straits Government did was for the good of the whole community. They had no country with totally different ideas controlling their actions.

Though much ink has been spilt, I believe that the only people who really feel the pinch are those who have expenses in England to meet. Local prices will no doubt rise, though some people have short memories. In the days of 1919, 1920 and 1921, those who had expenses in England looking ahead, were in a position to send half their salaries home for such times and live comfortably on the rest.

As long as a steady rate emerges from the present uncertainty, business will adjust itself to the present situation.

Business Difficult.

Another *taipen* replies as follows:—(1) The effect of the low dollar on the Colony's import trade will be to make such business increasingly difficult. Probably imports from Japan and North China will benefit on account of their cheaper cost.

(2) Without having any statistics handy, my impression is that China's import business is far larger than her export, and there is very little likelihood of the exports increasing to such an extent as to materially affect exchange.

(3) In my opinion, the Colony's best interests would be served by a stabilised dollar, but only to

follow stabilization of the currency of China.

Local Commission.

(4) I am of the opinion that it would be an excellent thing for the Government to appoint a committee of experts representing the various interests, to enquire into the effects of the low Hongkong dollar, and to advise what steps should be taken to remedy the situation.

Generally, I am strongly of the opinion that unless China puts her currency upon a gold basis, it would be folly for Hongkong to attempt to do so, because in the main Hongkong depends on trade with China, and there should be as little disparity as possible between their respective currencies.

SETTLING THE POINT IN GOLF



When Balls Collide on Putting Green.

In stroke competition, when both balls are on the putting green and one player plays his ball so that it strikes his opponent's ball, the player shall incur a penalty of one stroke.

The ball that was struck shall be replaced, according to the rules. The ball nearer the hole may be lifted at the option of either of the players.

YESTERDAY'S SENIOR LEAGUE GAME.

NAVY AND BORDERERS SHARE EIGHT GOALS.

Leading by two clear goals at one stage in their Senior League game with the K.O.S.B. last night, the Royal Navy came perilously near defeat, being rather fortunate in many ways to effect a draw of four goals all.

The Navy began in great style and they were two up with twenty minutes. Firth getting the first and McKenson the second.

The Borderers showed their mettle from that stage and in the next forty-five minutes, they got four goals as against one by the Navy, Stock doing the hat-trick, while Everest netted the other.

With the position completely reversed—Stock's third goal gave the K.O.S.B. the lead for the first time—Drury, handled in the penalty area and McGregor made no mistake from the spot.

Appended is the revised table:

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
K.O.S.B.	15	8	5	2	26	13	21
Navy	13	8	3	2	30	18	19
Athletic	12	8	2	2	26	9	1
Somersets	11	8	1	2	23	7	17
Kowloon	11	5	3	3	23	14	18
S. China	10	5	1	4	19	10	11
H.K.	13	5	1	7	18	10	11
H.K.F.C.	11	2	3	7	11	25	6
St. Joseph's	12	3	0	9	12	38	6
Recreio	11	2	1	8	10	27	5
Police	11	1	1	9	11	31	3

LOCAL YACHTING.

RESULTS OF SIXTH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The sixth Ladies' Championship race of the R. H. K. Yacht Club was sailed yesterday, the course being—Channel Rocks (P), East Rock Mark Bont (S), Kowloon Rocks (S), a distance of 6.6 miles. The results were as follow:

H. Class, Started 3 p.m.	Yacht.	Sailed by	Position	Points to date.
	La Linda, Mrs. J. Sheldon	4	20	
	Colleen, Miss M. Larsen	2	24	
	Diana, Miss E. J. de Biere	3	18	
	Dorothea, Miss B. Lewis	1	26	
	I. Y and G, Started 3.05 p.m.			
	Daphne, Mrs. K. G.	1	20	
	Robinson			
	Halcyon, Mrs. D. C. Lambert	3	20	
	Wing, Miss M. de Linde	4	35	
	Bluenose, Miss M. Hancock	5	24	
	Boojum, Miss J. E. Mathias	2	43	
	Speedwell, Mrs. J. D. Adams	6	36	

HOCKEY.

VARSITY MATCHES AGAINST RECREIO AND K.O.S.B.

The following have been selected to represent the Varsity first eleven against the Club de Recreio on Wednesday at 5 p.m. at King's Park—G. E. Yeoh (Capt.), Dr. G. A. C. Horikawa, K. T. Loke, D. Roy, V. V. Enok, P. L. Tan, A. A. Aziz, C. M. Lee, O. De Sousa, Nolasco and H. E. M. Adams.

The Varsity second eleven against the K.O.S.B. at Soekunpoo at 5 p.m. on Tuesday is as follows: A. A. Aziz, (Capt.), S. C. Ho, N. Chamarette, W. James, Nolasco, T. W. Goh, Ng Kam-rol, J. Gutierrez, Kho Nal-po, N. Jorohana and A. Gosso. Reserves, Kho Han-po and Basio.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

CIVILIANS BEAT K.O.S.B. IN FAST MATCH.

A further stage was reached in the Hongkong Polo Club's American tournament, yesterday, when the Civilian team beat the K.O.S.B. by two goals to one, the game being marked by accurate hitting and good riding.

The Civilians seemed a new team from what they were last week, when they were beaten by the Odd Lots. Their play yesterday was marked by a grim determination to win, and splendid team work.

In all, the match was easily the most attractive yet played during the tournament, and was thoroughly appreciated by the spectators. A small, but happy, gathering witnessed the match, and were loud in their applause of the very fine play.

HAGEN GIVES UP.

RETIRES FROM 2ND ROUND OF TOURNAMENT.

Los Angeles, Jan. 13. Rain fell heavily during the \$2,000 tournament.

Hagen, playing at the height of the storm, picked up his ball at the eighth hole and retired.

Donny Schute, the professional of Columbus, led at the end of the second round, with a score of 147—*Reuter's American Service.*

LOCAL GOLF.

KOWLOON SEMI-FINALS.

The semi-finals of the Junior Championship of the Kowloon Golf Club were played on Sunday. H. Mundy beating A. A. Dand at the 18th and W. Borrowman beating W. Orchard 5 and 3.

The final between Borrowman and Mundy, will be played on January 26 over 36 holes.

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THE UNIVERSITY'S NEEDS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

So far as income from endowments is concerned, the proportion to total income in the case of Bristol University is 7.3 per cent; of Exeter University College, 2.3 per cent; of Leeds University, 5.7 per cent; of Sheffield University, 5.7 per cent; and of Aberystwith University College, 6.7 per cent.

Contrasting Figures.

In striking contrast to these figures the University of Hongkong at present receives, for the general purposes of the University, \$50,000 per annum from the Colonial Government which represents merely 9 per cent of its total income; and an increase in the amount of the grant to \$250,000 per annum would only bring the Government contribution to about 33 per cent of the total income of the University. Furthermore, as showing the generous manner in which contributions have been made by members of the public to the Endowment Fund of the University, the income derived from this source amounts to about \$300,000 or about 50 per cent of its total income at present and nearly five times the sum which the Chalmers Committee, 1908, estimated as the probable total annual expenditure of the University.

Even if the Government grant is increased to \$250,000 a year as suggested, the University would not be fully supplied, financially, it could not, for the reasons I have mentioned, give, for the present, any but a small increase to existing salaries, and would only be enabled to carry on its present activities without running into debt. Further development will be contingent upon the acquisition of funds from other sources.

Negativized Support.

As showing how, under existing conditions, the development of the University may be hampered, and how the generosity of members of the public may be made unavailable, I am able to give a most striking example. A donation of \$50,000 was made by Mr. Tang Chi Ngong last year for the provision of a building for the School of Chinese Studies but it has not been utilised as yet owing to the uncertainty as to whether the requisite funds for maintaining the school as a permanent institution will be forthcoming or not. A further sum of \$200,000 was collected by the local Chinese community for the endowment of this school, but the interest on this sum only amounts to about \$14,000 a year while the ultimate annual cost of the school is estimated to be \$60,000. At present the balance is being provided by Government from year to year as a provisional and temporary measure. The Finance Committee of the University hold a very strong opinion that it would not be business-like to proceed with the building scheme on this precarious basis; to say nothing of the injustice that would be done if the school had to be closed before any student had completed the prescribed four years of the course.

Enlargement or Stagnation?

Sir, I stand here to offer no apology on behalf of the University of Hongkong. It has advanced beyond the stage of apology and depreciation; it can, and must, stand on its own merits. The Academic successes of its graduates proclaim the worth of its professorial staff. The degrees it confers have recognition throughout the British Empire. But the same economic law dominates the development of a business and an University. An increasing business must increase, correspondingly, its working capital, or its very success may land it in bankruptcy. The same rule holds good in the case of the University. If the additional contribution asked for from the Colonial Government is made, the University can despite the serious loss due to the fall in exchange, carry on its work within existing limits for a time more or less considerable; but if its activities are to be extended, its sphere of usefulness enlarged, and its duty to the Teaching and Administrative staffs fulfilled then further financial resources must be provided. Otherwise a condition of stagnation must inevitably be faced; and stagnation, whether in an institution or in an individual, is the precursor of death.

But I am an incurable optimist, and confident that the fount of private generosity which has proved so bountiful in the past will continue to flow more and more freely as the work of the University is more clearly realised.

Degrees Conferred.

His Excellency, the Chancellor, then conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa* upon His Honour, Sir Henry Gollan, Kt., K.C., C.B.E., the Degree of Doctor of Medicine on Dr. Mustapha Bin Osman, M.B., B.S., and the Degree of Master of Science in Engineering on Sheikh Basheer Ahmed, B.Sc.

Following this, His Excellency conferred degrees on the following:

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.—Au King, Chan Ping In, Cheah Chang Poh, Cheung Shui Fan, Antonio Paulo Guterres, Ku Hsueh Chi, Kwok Ying Kong, Loh Siow Hock, Pang Hock Koo, Shi Man Wei, Tsan Tze Ming, Yu Chia Kwong, Leo Chuen Hing, Lim Poh Thye, Teh Yok Chin, Toh Hui Seng, Wong Boon Hin, Yang Pao Chang.

Bachelor of Science in Engineering.—Francisco Joaquim Maria Jorge, Sam Rustum Kermani, Ker Hong Bee, Woo Chok Heng, Yuen Tat Cho.

Bachelor of Arts.—Chan Fung Kee, Samuel Victor Gittins, Kwan Yim Chor, Kwong Sik Kwong, Leo Hua Tshai, Lee Pui Tong, Miss Adellina Maria dos Remedios, Tan Glim Ann, Lee Ho Tung, Mok York Jun, Tan Tang Kau.

The Vice-Chancellor presented the following scholarship winners in the Faculty of Medicine.—Ho Fook and Chan Kai Ming Scholarship, Dr. Antonio Paulo Guterres, on the results of the 5th M.B., B.S., examination; Blake Scholarship, Dr. Cheung Shui-fan; Ho Fook and Chan Kai Ming Scholarship, Mr. Kuo Shao-chou, on the results of the 3rd M.B., B.S., examination; Ng Li Hing Scholarship, Mr. Cheung Kung-leung.

Scholarship winners in the Faculty of Engineering were as follows.—Ho Fook Scholarship, Mr. Leonard Alfred Oppenheim; Chan Kai Ming Scholarship, Mr. Pow Yue-lum.

Scholarship winners in the Faculty of Arts.—Ho Fook Scholarship, Miss Choy Wai-huan; Chan Kai Ming Scholarship, Mr. Mak Kai-hung.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency on the Influence of the University.

H. E. the Governor then addressed the assembly and said:—Members of the Congregation of the University of Hongkong:

It has been a great pleasure to me this afternoon, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor, to confer upon Sir Henry Gollan, Chief Justice of Hongkong and acting Vice Chancellor of this University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In him we honour not only an eminent judge, who commands universal respect in this Colony, but also a firm friend of the University of Hongkong, well-versed in need, and willing to serve the University at considerable sacrifice to himself.

When it became necessary for Mr. Hornell, our Vice Chancellor, to proceed on leave of absence to England, partly for a well deserved rest, and partly to plead our cause with His Majesty's Government for a grant to this University from Boxer Indemnity funds, Sir Henry Gollan, in spite of the heavy duties which his position as Chief Justice entails, was not only willing to take upon himself the work of acting Vice Chancellor, but made it a condition of doing so that no remuneration whatever should be paid to him on this account.

He has thus saved the University from incurring considerable expenditure. More than that, Sir Henry Gollan at my request agreed to undertake the difficult and unenviable task of presiding over the committee which has recently reported upon the conditions of salary and service of the academic staff of the University.

In this work he had the assistance of two members of the University Court, namely, Mr. Paul Lauder, our Honorary Treasurer, and the Honourable Dr. Ts'o Seen-wan, upon whom the University has already conferred its honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. I take this opportunity of thanking the Committee very sincerely for the admirable manner in which its duties have been discharged. My only regret in this connexion, is that Sir Henry Gollan intends shortly to retire on pension and that therefore, this is the last occasion on which he will be present at a Congregation of this University. I too, am unlikely to be present ever again at Congregation, for I am about to lay down my duties as Chancellor. I shall do so with the deepest regret, for my work here has been a labour of love, and I have felt most strongly that nowhere can better or more enduring service be rendered to Hongkong than in this University. I can but hope that at Singapore, which is not very far away, I may still have some opportunity of helping you.

Financial Difficulties.

In his address to the Congregation Sir Henry Gollan has just dwelt upon the financial difficulties which beset the University, and I wish now, as your Chancellor, to suggest the means whereby these financial difficulties may be overcome. There are in my opinion, apart from the donations by private benefactors, which have been very generously given, two sources, to which the University may properly look for help.

The first is the Government of Hongkong. When the Colony's budget for this year was under discussion in the Legislative Council

(Continued on Page 10.)



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"FINDLATER'S"

THE UNIVERSITY'S NEEDS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

during last September, the Honourable Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, speaking of the measure of financial assistance given from the public purse to Universities in England, said:—

"A Royal Commission was appointed presided over by the Right Honourable Mr. Asquith in the year 1919, as a result of which very large Government grants were made, and to-day, roughly, the Government provides, either direct or through local authorities, 50% of the revenue of Oxford University, 45% of the revenue of Cambridge University, 50% of the revenue of Birmingham University, 70% of the revenue of Bristol University, and 60% of the revenue of Leeds University. In fact out of the total income of the Universities of Great Britain about 50% is contributed by either Government or local authorities. The conclusion that follows from an examination of these facts is that this Colony must accept the Hongkong University as an integral and essential part of its education scheme and must give it that adequate support which would justify us in continuing to call it a University on the English model. The minimum annual sum which the Government should contribute to the University is \$200,000."

Colony and University.

I welcomed these remarks, at the time when they were made, both as Chancellor of the University and also as Governor of Hongkong; and, in my opinion, Sir Henry Gollan has today placed before this Congregation convincing reasons why the Government subsidy should be increased, as recommended in a recent resolution of the Court of the University, to an annual grant of \$250,000. I would add to what Sir Henry has said that I firmly believe the fortunes of the Colony now to be inseparably bound up with the success of the University. If this University for lack of funds should be crippled or killed, the loss of prestige to the Colony would be immense and a very severe blow would be dealt to British interests, not only in Hongkong, but in China as well.

On the other hand, if this University prospers, it will, I am confident, be an instrument of the utmost value in the development of the Colony and in promoting friendly co-operation between Hongkong and China. For this reason I am certain that the Government of Hongkong will always, within the measure of its own financial capacity, assist the University of Hongkong.

Great British Lighthouse.

But this University is not merely a colonial concern. It is a most valuable asset of the British Empire in the Far East. The Honourable Dr. Lim Boon-keng, when he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from this University at its third Congregation, held on the 16th January, 1919, called the University of Hongkong "a great British lighthouse built upon the most prominent rock upon the China coast in the darkest age of Asia."

"At present," he said, "chaos in the shape of a political typhoon rages through the troubled waters of Chinese life and darkness reigns supreme. The British Empire has, therefore, with characteristic generosity, built a great lighthouse in Hongkong." "Surely," he continued, "it is not asking too much to demand that the British Empire, and the British colonies especially, should see that that British lighthouse should be properly and efficiently lighted. We are building up a structure not only in material things, for over and above the things that are visible there are elements of great permanence with light to light up the whole of mankind. Therefore, if we regard our University as a British institution intended as the means of providing the gift of British culture to the Chinese people, we may be sure that the British Empire—particularly the British colonies—will respond to any reasonable appeal by the Government of Hongkong."

These words, coming as they did from the President of the Amoy University, a scholar with great knowledge of public affairs both in Malaya and in China, are very striking and they might have been spoken to-day. It is fortunately now within the power of His Majesty's Government to come to the assistance of the Hongkong University. Hitherto, the British Government has done very little for this University. In spite of the example set by the Government of China which, before the Manchu empire fell, made a grant to our endowment fund. The Chinese communities of Canton, Wuchow, Wuchang, Amoy, Saigon, Penang and Australia also sent contributions; while the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang provinces, at the time when the University was founded collected the sum of \$200,000 and sent it to us.

Value Recognized.

In doing so, he wrote, "Of late our students residing abroad have

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caused us the greatest anxiety. On the other hand, Hongkong is so close to us that our young men, who go there to study, will be almost in sight and hearing of their superiors. The value of the Hongkong University has thus been recognized both by Chinese officials, merchants and scholars and by the Chinese Government as well. Is it then, too much to ask that the British Government, having in its hands a fund for the promotion of Anglo-Chinese interests—I mean the Boxer Indemnity fund—should from the sum of more than eleven million pounds sterling thus at its disposal make such a grant to this University as will relieve its financial embarrassment and permit of its further expansion?

Special Needs of China.

The University of Hongkong started with the idea that China's greatest need was scientific and technical training. The University was to become a force in the Far East by producing qualified engineers and skilled doctors. The training of engineers and doctors is still necessary; but it is now realized that this University must do far more than impart technical and professional competence. There must be in its teachers who are capable of interpreting the West to China and China to the West. The Chinese have a traditional respect for learning, and the presence in this University of British teachers training young men to think out honestly the vital problems, political, social, financial and domestic, with which China is now beset, would be a moral asset of incalculable imperial value.

Our work here should always be directed towards the special and peculiar needs of China. We must in the Arts Faculty turn towards China the study of political science, jurisprudence and philosophy; and we must go further and develop a new Chinese department in the Arts Faculty. The aim of this new department of Chinese studies will be the application both of the wisdom of China and of western knowledge to the vital Chinese problems of today. The department will also, I hope, help to solve that immense problem, which is nothing less than the invention of a new medium of education for several hundred million human beings, whose time-honoured methods of tuition have been destroyed without any adequate substitute being offered instead. Nothing except lack of money prevents us from starting at once on this momentous task.

Old and New China.

And another fact must be borne in mind. Behind all the feuds which are still distracting China, there stands ever the ceaseless conflict between the old China and the new, between the young Chinese, who have been educated abroad, and the Chinese of the old school, who despise the young politicians. The young Chinese may bulk large in foreign eyes and in the Chinese press, which, so far as it exists, they control; but the old school still wields immense influence over the country as a whole. The Hongkong University is the only educational institution in China where the reality of this conflict is understood and something is even now being done to blend the old China and the new.

If this University has up-to-date medical and engineering schools and an arts faculty, which includes a department of commerce, it has also, even now, an incipient Chinese school, in which are working no less than three hundred Chinese students, holding the highest academic degrees given by the Manchu emperors. It is in

(Continued on Page 12.)

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Avenging Parrot

by Anne Austin

CHAPTER XLII.

The creaking of chairs, the gusty sound of sharply indrawn breaths, awed exclamations, marked the entrance of Emil Sevier, suspected slayer of two women. The handcuffs had been removed, but two huge policemen guarded the man who was as yet booked only as a material witness. He had not yet retained a lawyer, and as he slumped wearily into the witness chair his hunted eyes glared about an audience containing not one friendly face.

The hours of grilling—and Dundee now knew that that was not merely a sensational newspaper term—had reduced Emil Sevier, erstwhile violinist for the Little Queen theatre, to a cowering, quivering wreck. Dundee knew he had neither slept nor eaten since he had been arrested at two o'clock that morning. Nearly 15 hours of torture! The young detective felt a sharp twinge of pity, then, remembering the kiss with which Cora Barker's lips had been gagged as her own braids were drawn tight about her throat, his heart hardened and his eyes were as hostile as any that gazed upon Emil Sevier.

Norma Page covered her lovely, pale little face with her trembling hands and Dundee envied Walter Styles the privilege of slipping a comforting arm about her shoulders.

"What is your name?" asked Dr. Price briskly.

"Emil Sevier—Emil Sylvester Sevier," the prisoner answered dully, without raising his eyes.

"You were acquainted with Mrs. Emma Hogarth and Miss Cora Barker?"

"Yes."

The examination was on. Dundee, suddenly almost as weary as the prisoner himself, leaned back in his uncomfortable chair and closed his eyes. Question and answer—all nauseatingly familiar to him now—followed each other in swift succession, until Dr. Price demanded:

"I will ask you, Sevier, if it is not true that you planned to rob Mrs. Hogarth of the money she was reputed to have hidden in her room?"

Sevier, who had too frankly admitted as much to Dundee early that morning, now stirred and straightened in his chair. He frowned, closed his eyes a moment, then blared them defiantly at the coroner.

"I refuse to answer, on—on the grounds that it—it might tend to incriminate or degrade me," he jerked out.

"So Sevier has had time to think, during these 15 hours," Dundee reflected, "and he is not the fool I thought him."

"Give an account of your movements on Saturday evening, June 23, from approximately 11 o'clock on," Dr. Price directed sternly.

Haltingly, conscious that every word he said would wind a loop of the hangman's rope about his neck, Sevier told the story which he knew Dundee could prove against him. Again he told of going to the Rhodes House grounds, of waiting in the greenhouse until Cora Barker returned home, of climbing up the rose trellis to the upstairs porch, of looking into Mrs. Hogarth's room from her window, of seeing the dead woman in her chair, and Cora Barker searching for something at the desk, of scuttling away down the rose trellis, of sprinting down the alley, his crushed straw hat in his hand.

But as before, Sevier refused to tell anything else after that moment when Dr. Weeks had seen him, raising his hat to shield his face from the glare of the headlights of the car which had turned at the entrance to the alley.

"I ask you again, Sevier, where you kept yourself from that night until this morning at two o'clock," Dr. Price reiterated sternly.

"I refuse to answer," Sevier retorted wearily, for the third time. "Is it not true, Sevier, that you returned to Hamilton last night, climbed to the upstairs porch of the Rhodes House, called Cora Barker to the window, and strangled her?"

"No, no! That's a lie!" Sevier screamed. "I tell you, I never laid eyes on Cora Barker after I saw her in Mrs. Hogarth's room last Saturday night! I never went near the Rhodes House last night!"

"Where and at what time were you apprehended by the police this morning, Sevier?" Dr. Price interrupted.

"About two o'clock, at Eighth and Main. I was going to police headquarters to give myself up for questioning. I saw by the papers that I was wanted," Sevier answered sullenly, subsiding into his chair after his outbreak.

"Do you know where the Rhodes House is, in relation to the corner, Eighth and Main?" Dr. Price asked.

"Sure I do. It's four blocks, but I wasn't any nearer," to the Rhodes House than that," Sevier retorted, with weak violence.

And a dozen more questions elicited not another atom of information from Emil Sevier.

Finally Dr. Price asked: "Just what was your relationship with the dead woman, Cora Barker?"

"I refuse to answer," Sevier replied sullenly.

"Is it not true that you were once engaged to be married, that you made love to her frequently?"

"I refuse to answer."

"Is it not true that you were so incensed against Cora Barker for having informed the police of your previous plans to rob Mrs. Hogarth that you came back here, at the risk of arrest, to kill her?"

"No, I tell you! No! I never saw Cora Barker last night. I never spoke to her or touched her, and you and your damned third-degree cops can't!"

"Order, order, please!" Dr. Price rapped sharply on the table with his gavel. "What is the matter there, officer?"

Dundee turned and saw a young girl struggling with the uniformed policeman who guarded the entrance to the room.

"A lady—says she's got something to tell," the officer panted.

"Then bring her forward," Dr. Price commanded sternly.

In the deep hush, a girl, followed by a grim-faced man of middle age, ran down the aisle between the two sections of seats.

She was very young, and her pretty face was swollen and blotched from crying. Before she reached the coroner's table, Emil Sevier half rose in his seat, cried out something inarticulate, then sank back, turning his head sharply away and shielding it with his crooked elbow.

"That is all for the moment, Sevier," Dr. Price snapped. "Take him away, officers."

"Please let him stay. I want him to know—to hear—the girl panted, her hands stretched toward the coroner.

"Who are you, young lady?" Dr. Price asked sternly.

The middle-aged man stepped forward before the girl could answer. "This is my daughter, Miss Myra Cannon. I am George H. Cannon of Merelyville."

"Please let me talk first, sir!" the girl appealed to the coroner.

"Father is so angry with me for coming here; he didn't want me mixed up in it—"

"Just a minute, Miss Cannon. Officers, guard your prisoner. He may remain here until I instruct you to remove him. Now, Miss Cannon—"

A minute or two later, the girl, duly sworn in, was pouring out her story in a flood of words and tears, only occasionally interrupted by a question from Dr. Price:

"I first met Emil—Mr. Sevier—last winter when I was studying music in Hamilton. I thought he was a wonderful violinist. I met him at my teacher's studio, where he sometimes took a lesson. He used to come to see me at my boarding place, and we'd practice together for hours. We—we got engaged to each other—"

"When?"

"In April—April 12, it was. I remember so well—" and the girl's voice broke down completely for a minute. Then dabbling fiercely at her eyes, she went on: "I told Daddy the very next Sunday, when I went home for the week-end, and he wouldn't let me come back. The next Friday Emil came out to see me—"

Friday was his day off at the theatre, and he and Daddy quarrelled terribly. Daddy made me promise I wouldn't see Emil again, but—but we wrote to each other. I sent him letters to the theatre and Emil sent his letters to me—to a girl friend of mine. We were planning all the time to get married and go far away. But Emil didn't have any money, and neither did I, except my allowance from Daddy. And—and I never dreamed Emil would plan such an awful way to get it as that—that woman says he did."

Dundee flinched at the way she designated poor dead Cora. "You didn't know anything of his plans then?" Dr. Price interrupted.

"Of course not! He told me he was going to come into some money when his father's estate was settled, but I know now. Anyway, last Saturday night, at about half-past 12 or a quarter

to one, the phone rang and it was Emil, calling me from Hamilton. It was lucky I answered the phone and that Daddy didn't wake up. I—my mother is dead, and there's nobody but Daddy and me and the cook. Emil said he was in trouble, but that he hadn't done anything wrong. He asked me to drive to Greenpoint and wait for him there a piece down the road from the station. He said he would drop off the train there when it slowed up. It doesn't stop at Greenpoint, you know, but it slows up to go through the village. So I did, and nobody saw me, and Emil told me just exactly what the trouble was."

"Kindly tell the jury what Mr. Sevier told you that night," Dr. Price directed.

"Rapidly the girl told the same story that Sevier had repeated so many times to the police and, after noon, to the coroner's jury."

"He said he was terribly sorry he'd ever planned to get money in that awful way," the girl sobbed, "but I knew he was telling the truth when he said he didn't kill the poor old lady, or rob her either. So I said I'd take him home with me and hide him in the rooms over the garage, because the cook lives in the house since—since my mother died and Daddy is away from home so much."

"Daddy was nearly crazy when he read the papers and saw that Emil was wanted by the police, but it wasn't till last night that he caught me taking food to the garage for Emil. He was so mad I thought he'd kill Emil, but pretty soon he got out the car and made Emil get into it and he said he was going to take him to Hamilton to the police station. I made him let me go, too, and of course with me along. Daily couldn't drive right up to the station with Emil, because he didn't want my name mixed up in Emil's trial. Emil promised him he'd cut his tongue out before he'd tell where he'd been hiding, and he wouldn't have told I know he wouldn't!"

In the deep silence from the audience the sobs of the girl were cut across by two groans, one from the girl's father, the other from the man she still loved and believed in—in spite of everything.

The coroner cleared his throat, then asked gently: "Where, and at just what time, did your father put Sevier out of the car?"

"It was about a quarter to one," the girl answered, "on the corner of First and Chestnut, but he didn't kill Cora Barker! That's why I came here to-day. I told Daddy I'd kill myself if he wouldn't come with me to help me prove Emil didn't kill her. Daddy would like to see Emil hanged, he's so mad at him, but he'll have to tell the truth! Because he knows as well as I do that Emil didn't kill Cora Barker!"

(To be Continued.)

CINEMA NOTES.

RAMON NOVARRO SINGS IN FILM.

The circle of persons privileged to hear and enjoy Ramon Novarro's tenor voice will be increased a thousandfold with "The Pagan," new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film coming to the Queen's Theatre on Thursday, in which Novarro sings for the general public for the first time.

One of the chief spare-time interests of Novarro is his "teatro intimo" or little playhouse, built as a part of his home in Beverly Hills.

Close friends of the young Mexican actor, who is one of the most reticent of the players on the West Coast, know that he spends a large share of his evenings either at the opera or in his home theatre. The latter, while its extremely intimate auditorium seats only 65 persons, is as completely equipped in proportion to its size as a big amusement house. Resembling the other parts of his home in its Spanish type of architecture, the theatre was constructed, about two years ago under the personal supervision of the film star.

It is a well-known fact that Novarro has a rich tenor voice of great promise. He has pursued his vocal studies during recent years under some of the foremost teachers in the country, and now has plans for a concert tour in addition to grand opera. In his private theatre, however, he confines himself to a rendition of ballads and songs for a small, select circle of friends, and to occasional co-operative dramatic performances or film previews.

Over the little latticed door that admits the privileged visitor to this inner sanctum appears the sign, in luminous white script letters, "Novarro's Teatro Intimo." Simply and tastefully decorated within, the eight rows of seats are arranged on a gradual slope leading down to a velvet-upholstered stage. The stage itself has every modern device for proper lighting and for scenic effects, so that, except for its limited area, any type of production might easily be given here.

Ordinarily the piano in Novarro's orchestra. He plays himself and he has a special accompanist who is always present when the film star is to give a programme of songs. In the "Teatro Intimo," however, there is a concealed cockpit, where an orchestra of six or eight pieces may be installed in connexion with cinema showings or orchestral concerts.

TRAFFIC CASES.

MAJOR CHARLES CHARGES BUS DRIVER.

A narrow escape from what might have been a nasty accident was described to the Kowloon Magistrate (Mr. Whyte Smith), yesterday afternoon by Major G. F. Charles who charged a bus driver with negligent driving and with not displaying his number badge. The defendant denied the charges.

Major Charles, in evidence, said that he was proceeding towards the Star Ferry in a ricksha at 8.30 p.m. on December 27 and on nearing Peking Road the defendant's bus pulled in front of his ricksha, forcing the puller, who happened to be running slowly, to stop suddenly otherwise the bus would have knocked it over.

Witness mentioned that he tried to get the defendant's number from his badge but it was not visible.

In registering a conviction, his Worship remarked that bus drivers seemed to imagine that they were allowed to swerve in front of rickshas, which, his Worship said, had as much right to the road as the bus drivers. It was very inconsiderate of the bus drivers and after recalling that he himself had seen such incidents, imposed a fine of \$15 on the first charge, the defendant being cautioned for not having his badge in a conspicuous position.

Court Interpreter Knocked Down.

Mr. D. S. Das, Indian Interpreter of the Kowloon Magistracy, brought a charge of negligent driving against a bus driver, who, on conviction, was fined \$10.

The defendant was alleged to have knocked Mr. Das down while he was standing in Nathan Road opposite Public Square Street watching some children playing football. Mr. Das stated that the defendant's bus started to such an extent that it would have mounted the pavement if there had been one at that particular spot. The witness mentioned that a man had been speaking to the driver at the time.

His Worship pointed out to the defendant that, in observing the traffic regulation requiring drivers to pull up as near to the side of the road as possible when stopping, they should use their discretion. They were not to pull into the side of the road regardless of whether there was any person or ricksha there.

A lorry driver, who was charged with driving along Nathan Road at 25 miles an hour, was fined \$25 by his Worship.

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THE UNIVERSITY'S NEEDS.

(Continued from Page 10.)

conceivable that those who are to guide the destinies of the China of to-morrow should be able to do so with any approach to effectiveness, if they are not only ignorant, but even scornful, of Chinese history, its culture and traditions.

I am convinced that this University could, if it was provided with the means, do something towards training the future administrators of China in the way in which they must be trained, if they are to succeed. If the University of Hongkong does not attempt this task, I cannot see that it will be attempted at all, at least not until it is too late. I have, therefore, in season and out of season, ever since I became your Chancellor, urged His Majesty's Government to make a substantial allocation from Boxer Indemnity funds to the Hongkong University. Mr. Hornell, our Vice Chancellor, is even now pleading the same cause at home with all his power, and I earnestly hope that this year may at last crown our efforts with success.

If His Majesty's Government will but decide that the University of Hongkong is an institution with which, in the interests of British influence and British trade in the Far East, the British Empire cannot afford to dispense, and will take this opportunity of helping the institution as such, the whole outlook of the University will change. By this same act of generosity, His Majesty's Ministers can proclaim to the world their unwavering confidence in British educational methods and ideals and their determination to leave undone nothing which is calculated to contribute to the reconstruction of China.

Hongkong and China.

Members of the Congregation of the University of Hongkong, my last words to you are these. I do not believe that anything could do more to enhance the security, the

well-being and the dignity of this Colony and to strengthen British prestige in China, than that the University of Hongkong should become during the course of the twentieth century a famous seat of Chinese learning, to which men throughout the Eighteen Provinces would look as Englishmen look to Oxford and Cambridge—for authoritative guidance in the study of their language, their literature, their history, their archaeology, their folklore, their religious beliefs and the whole fabric of their civilization.

If the Chinese thus came to think of Hongkong with affection as a place in which all that is dear to them is treasured, in which all that is hallowed for them by past tradition is carefully studied, and in which all that may help them in their renaissance is made accessible and intelligible and is adapted to their needs, then we may look into the future with serene assurance: for this Colony would not in that event stand aloof from the trend of Chinese thought and aspirations; it would not merely be a commercial outpost from which Great Britain watches over the trade of her subjects in China; but it would be in the forefront of the movement which, sooner or later, will bring to the distraught and harassed peoples of China an end to revolution, an end to chaos and anarchy, a dawn of better things, of law and order and settled government, and which finally will carry that ancient land to a stage of development higher and nobler than it has hitherto attained; because Chinese ideals—ethical, social and intellectual—will have passed through the alchemy of the moral, political and scientific teaching of the West and come forth, not Europeanized, not Americanized, but embellished and enriched by assimilation of all that the East can profitably learn from the West.

In confident hope that these things shall be, I bid you farewell; and I pray that, when this century closes, a future Chancellor, standing in this place and reviewing the proud story of the past, may be able to say that the foundation of the University of Hongkong was indeed the dawn of a light in the

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Hongkong, 11th January, 1930.

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.
ROOT, RIOT, RIFT, RIFE,
LIFE, LIME, LIMB.

Far East heralding the birth of an age better and more blessed than that in which its founders lived.

His Excellency then declared the Congregation to be closed, and the procession filed out of the main hall.

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TO SINGAPORE PENANG & CALCUTTA	Suisang Kumsang	Thurs. 16th Jan at 3 p.m. Thurs. 23rd Jan at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Mausang Hinsang	Tues. 28th Jan at 3 p.m. Thurs. 6th Feb at noon.
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The Motor Vessel "JAYA" having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th January, 1930, 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash on the 16th January, 1930, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 20th January, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1930.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK & MARSEILLES.

The Steamship "CITY OF KOBE" having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 16th January, 1930, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 23rd January, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the Free Storage Period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1930.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Dollar Value.

[To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—Whilst I have no desire to enter into a controversy with "A.I.T.S." on the currency question, may I suggest that he endeavours to make the position a little clearer on the point of the precise basis of the Colony's currency?

He submits that the Colony has always been on a silver basis, and, with an ignorance which I venture to suggest is less real than assumed, asks what is meant by putting our currency on a note basis.

Permit me to recall that in October last it was officially announced on behalf of the Banks that they had agreed to "the re-establishment of the currency of the Colony on a silver basis." Obviously, the Banks could not re-establish that which was already established. Their announcement meant that the Colony was reverting to the silver basis. From what? Perhaps "A.I.T.S." will tell us.

COMMON CENTS.

OBITUARY.

MR. EMANUEL E. ELLIS OF SHANGHAI.

An announcement has been received from Shanghai of the death of Mr. Emanuel E. Ellis, the well-known share broker, who was formerly in Hongkong practicing under the name of Ellis and Co. The deceased passed away on Saturday at the age of 42 years.

The late Mr. Ellis will be remembered by local brokers and other residents as the founder of the firm which was then known as Ellis and Co., but which has now been changed to Ellis and Edgar. In 1924, the late Mr. Ellis resigned his seat in the local Stock Exchange in favour of his brother, Mr. F. M. Ellis, and went to Shanghai to practice after having been for 16 years a share broker in Hongkong.

The deceased gentleman, who was in Hongkong in 1925 on a visit to the Colony, leaves a wife and daughter, the former being at present on her way to the East from Home.

AIDS TO INDUSTRY.

COMMENT ON THE PLAN FOR FINANCIAL HELP.

London, Jan. 13.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Minister for Employment, will this week discuss with a number of representative business men the scheme for the financial assistance of industry, which he announced on Friday.

The next step, according to the *Daily Herald*, is for the leaders of industry to examine the possibilities of reorganisation and development and to submit schemes in the light of this scheme, whereby the banks undertake to support industry in the extensive process of nationalisation.—*British Wireless*.

DOOMED TO DIE.

CHINA'S TERRIBLE FAMINE TOLL.

Peking, Jan. 13.

Mr. Grover Clark, the special investigator for the China International Famine Relief Committee, has returned from a tour of Shansi and Shensi, in order to see what reliefs have been accomplished in those provinces.

In Shansi, three million dollars were spent in relief last year, two thirds of which was raised within the province.

In Shensi, two millions was expended, of which a bare hundred thousand dollars was raised in the province. Missionaries declare that the money has been properly used.

Despite these large expenditures, the conditions in some parts are horrible, as the unusually severe winter has wiped out hundreds of thousands whose half-starved condition, and lack of fires and even clothes, prevented them from fighting against the cold.

In some parts of Shensi a temperature of thirty degrees below zero was recorded, the lowest of the past forty years.

The worst famine section is the Wei River valley in Shensi. A year ago the population was six million, of whom two million have died during 1929, mostly from famine causes. It is estimated that a further two million are doomed to die before June, as there will be no spring crops, because no grain was planted this winter and because transportation difficulties will prevent relief from outside. Transportation is practically wiped out, the animals being eaten and the vehicles broken up for firewood.

High Cost of Fuel.

In many places, coals are \$118 a ton, and charcoal is \$190 for a thousand catties. Food, where obtainable, is more than ten times the normal price.

In one group of ten villages, the investigators found only one room with a roof. The rest of the houses had been demolished for the sake of the woodwork for fuel.

In the Wei River valley are three hundred thousand soldiers, who have forced those who have food to give it up, but even they are now reduced to a ration of twelve ounces of grain a day, which is only two ounces above the amount the relief societies estimate is sufficient to keep bare life in a famine victim.

The investigators took a quantity of dough buns to one village of eight hundred people who had not tasted grain for three months.

The sight of the first food seen for months turned the starved, half-dazed and moribund people into snarling wolves, whom the soldiers were forced to beat off with their whips before the distribution of the food was possible.

Probable Causes.

The cause of the present condition is believed to be primarily that there were no crops between the spring of 1927 and autumn of 1929, the latter being barely fifteen per cent. of the normal crop.

Subsidiary causes are the burden of troops on the province, and

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS and MANILA.

The Steamship,

"BENVENUE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Godard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1930.

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN. (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE.)

From AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GENOA and ANTWERP.

The Steamship,

"ALDERAMIN"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th January, 1930, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th January, 1930, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, Hongkong.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1930.

Civil Disturbances.

The investigators believe there is no hope of saving the two million expected to die before June. It would probably cost ten times the purchase price of grain to get it into the famine area, if indeed transportation were possible.

The irony of the situation is stated to be that, given peace, half a million dollars gold would serve to cut a tunnel through the mountains and tap the Yellow River, and thus irrigate a million acres of the Wei River valley and banish for ever the fear of further famine.

In parts of south-west Shansi the conditions are still serious, but Yen Hsi-shan is constantly sending relief grain, and seed grain.

The investigators found it absolutely impossible to reach Kansu, owing to lack of transportation facilities, apart from walking.—*Reuter*.

KLAIVENESS LINE
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M.S. "BRONXVILLE" ... due Hongkong End Jan.

Accepting cargo for Singapore and Java ports.

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S.S. "CALULU"

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Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. McKinley ... Tues. Jan. 29

Pres. Grant ... Tues. Feb. 11

Pres. Cleveland ... Tues. Feb. 25

Pres. Pierce ... Tues. Mar. 11

Pres. Taft ... Tues. Jan. 21, 1 a.m.

Pres. Jefferson ... Tues. Feb. 4

Pres. Lincoln ... Tues. Feb. 18

Pres. Madison ... Tues. Mar. 4

\$120, \$112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

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Pres. Adams Sun, Jan. 26, 8 a.m.

Pres. Harrison Sun, Feb. 9, 8 a.m.

Pres. Johnson Sun, Feb. 23, 8 a.m.

Pres. Fillmore Sun, Mar. 9, 8 a.m.

Pres. Wilson Sun, Mar. 23, 8 a.m.

Pres. V. Buren Sun, Apr. 6, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Taft ... Jan. 14, 6 p.m.

Pres. McKinley ... Jan. 18, 6 p.m.

Pres. Adams ... Jan. 26, 8 a.m.

Pres. Jefferson ... Jan. 20, 6 p.m.

Pres. Grant ... Feb. 1, 6 p.m.

Pres. Harrison ... Feb. 9, 8 a.m.

Round Trip Fare—Hongkong to Manila and Return, HK\$140.00

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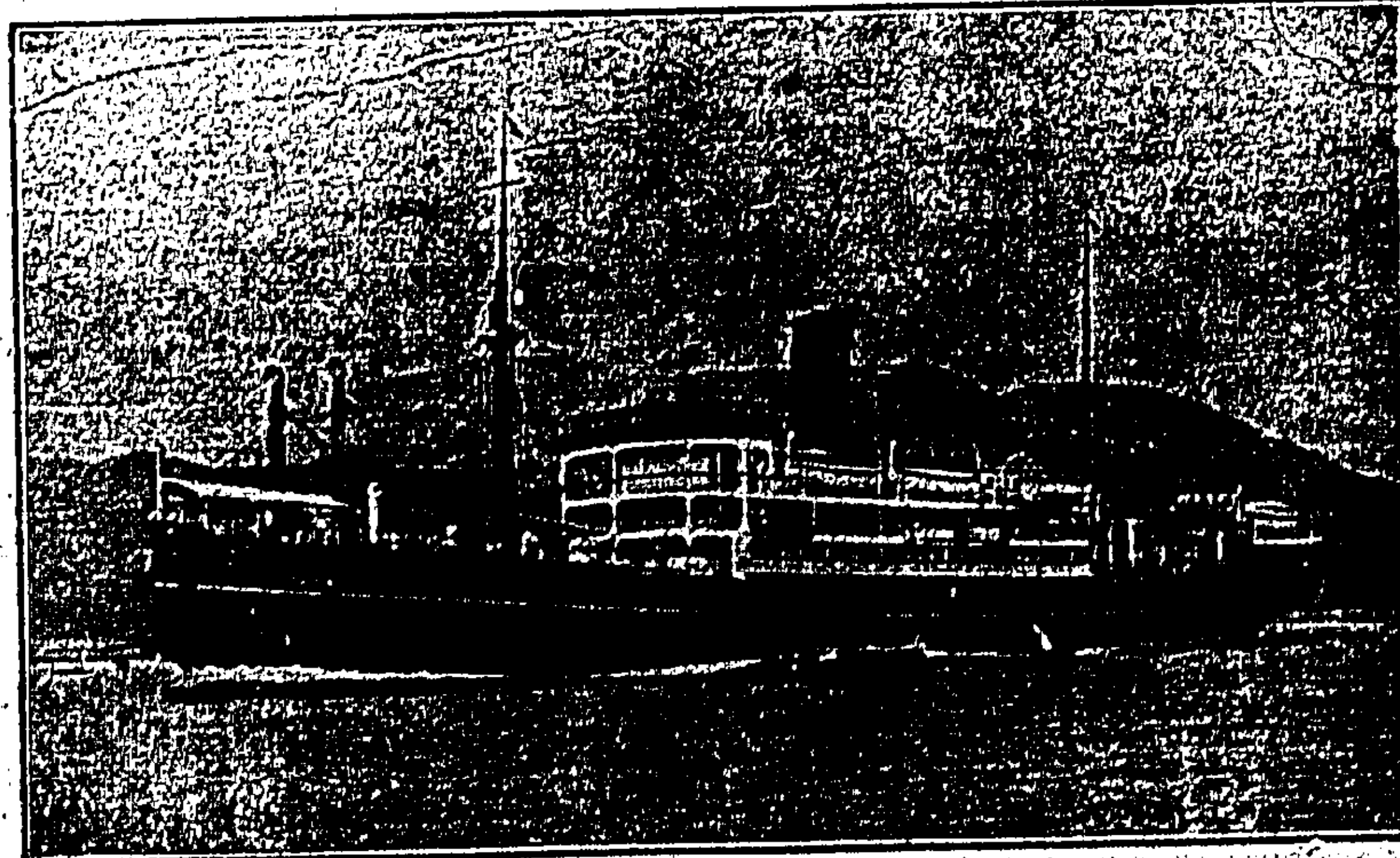
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for

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42 Days To New York

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
*KHIVA	9,135	18th Jan.	M'ss, L'don, R'dm & A'werp
*MIRZAPORE	6,715	22nd Jan.	Straits, Colombo & B'bay
*JEYPORE	5,318	25th Jan.	M'ss, L'don, Hull, H'bg, Rotterdam & Antwerp
MANTUA	10,946	1st Feb.	Bombay, M'ss & London
*Cargo only. *Calls Casa Blanca.			

Frequent connections from Port said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Pyrrus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS			
TAKADA	6,949	23rd Jan.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	2nd Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
SHIRALA	7,841	10th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	20th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	3rd Mar.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)			
*NELLORE	6,853	31st Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thure
TANDA	6,956	28th Feb.	Inland, Townsville, B'bane
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Apr.	Sydney and Melbourne.
*Calls Port Holland.			

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, H'hai, Cebu, Kulambangan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports on route at inducement offers.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN			
KARMALA	9,128	18th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
SHIRALA	7,841	19th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KASHMIR	9,985	26th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TAKLIWA	7,936	30th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
*Cargo only.			

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Motor Vessel "GLENAGARRY" ... 19th Jan.

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ... 31st Jan.

Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... 14th Feb.

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... 3rd Mar.

Steamship "GLENARVONSHIRE" ... 14th Mar.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to:

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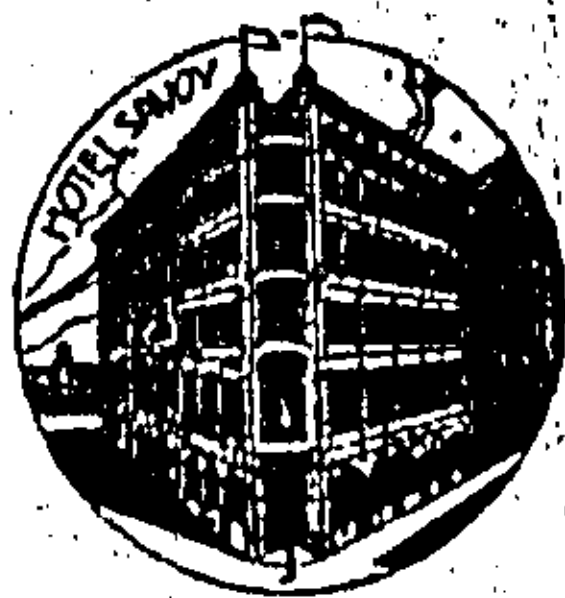
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NIGHTS"**

A sensational story, original in development, showing the
pitfalls of night life in Paris.

AT THE **MAJESTIC** NATHAN ROAD
KOWLOON.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PECK
FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of Victoria
Hongkong.

CONSTABLE WITH SCRUPLES.

MOHAMMEDAN WHO WOULD
NOT TOUCH PIGS

DEFENCE FALSIFIED.

Because he was a strict Moham-
medan, an Indian constable was
stated, before Mr. Whyte Smith, at
the Kowloon Magistracy this morning,
to object to touching pigs, and
the prosecution ridiculed the idea
of the defence that the constable
had extracted some matting from
crates of pigs which were being
carried by some women.

The Indian charged four coolie
women before his Worship with
causing cruelty to two pigs by car-
rying them in crates which were
not provided with sufficient matting
to prevent their legs from protrud-
ing through the bottom.

The defendants intimated that
the crates contained two mats but
that the constable had extracted one
before he went to the Station.

Sergeant Groves informed his
Worship that when the defendants
arrived at the Station they accused
the constable of having removed
one of the mats, but, owing to his
religion, he would not have done
that.

His Worship:—How do you
mean? Do you mean he wouldn't
touch pigs?

Sergeant Groves:—He wouldn't
have touched the pigs at all.

In reply to his Worship, the con-
stable said he was a strict Moham-
medan.

His Worship convicted the de-
fendants and imposed a fine of \$5
on each.

CHINA'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT.

(Continued from Page 2.)

sure fail, the Government may go
to the length of closing up the
Exchange entirely.

Gold Basis for China.

A spokesman of the Finance
Ministry states that in order to
work for a new monetary standard
for China, the Ministry has select-
ed several prominent Chinese
to form a Commission, which will
be entrusted with the task.

The few American financial
experts attached to the Finance
Ministry are hard at work on the
exchange problem and according
to well-informed circles the Gov-
ernment intends adopting a new
monetary unit to take the place
of the tael.

The new unit will possibly be in
the form of a coin, the value of
which will be based on gold. For
the maintenance of the gold value,
the Government would have to
provide big reserves in Provincial
Banks.

IMPROVING RUBBER INDUSTRY.

DUTCH PRODUCERS DESIRE
CONFERENCE.

Amsterdam, Jan. 13.

The Dutch Rubber Producers
Association has appointed a com-
mittee to confer with British and
other foreign producers on the
question of how to improve the
rubber industry.

The Association has voted a sum
of £2,000 as expenses particularly
to cover the cost of a mission to
the Dutch East Indies in order to
discuss the regulation of planta-
tion and native production.—
Reuter.

SURVEYORS BUSY ON KOHATSU MARU.

NOT YET POSSIBLE TO
ESTIMATE DAMAGE.

Surveyors are now busy inspect-
ing the Kohatsu Maru, which had
to be beached at Junk Bay early
yesterday morning with four feet
of water in her hold, but as yet it
is not known to what extent she
has been damaged.

Enquiries made this morning at
Messrs. Wain & Co., the local
agents for the vessel, elicited the
information that she is now dis-
charging her cargo of coal and
general merchandise, and in all
probability will go into dock for
repairs to-morrow.

HEAVY PETROL DUTY.

CEYLON INCREASES TO
NINEPENCE.

Colombo, Jan. 13.

The duty on petrol entering Cey-
lon has been increased to ninepence
a gallon.—Reuter.

LAW OBSERVANCE IN AMERICA.

PRIVATE JUDGMENTS OF
REGULATIONS.

"DRY" RESPONSIBILITY.

Washington, Jan. 13.

The preliminary report of the
National Commission of Law Ob-
servance and Enforcement, which
broke up abruptly a few days ago
owing to a reported split on the pro-
hibition issue, recommends the im-
mediate strengthening of the Pro-
hibition Law "if on no other
grounds than to give the law a fair
chance."

The Commission says it is im-
possible wholly to separate the ob-
servance of the prohibition act from
the large question of the views and
habits of the American people in re-
spect of their private judgment re-
garding regulations affecting their
conduct.

The Commission proposes the
transference of the Prohibition Ad-
ministration from the Treasury to
the Department of Justice, modifi-
cation of the Prohibition Law,
more effective legislation relating
to the ownership of property used in
the manufacture and sale of illicit
liquor and speedier legal proceed-
ings.

President Hoover has forward-
ed the report to Congress.—
Reuter's American Service.

GARRISON NEWS.

RETIREMENT AND PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Colonel A. J. Ellis, D.S.O.,
2nd Border Regiment, lately stationed
in Tientsin, has been placed on the
half-pay list, having completed his
service in command of the Battalion,
with effect from December 10, 1929.

In consequence of this retirement,
two promotions have been made.
Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. R.
McKiehn, D.S.O., has been promoted
Lieut. Colonel, from the same date,
and Captain C. C. Caruthers, M.C.,
is promoted to Major. Both officers
were serving with the 2nd Battalion
in Tientsin.

Appointment.

Captain N. A. Thorp, K.O.S.B.,
who has been home on leave for six
months, sailed from Southampton on
the City of Marseilles last Tuesday,
and will resume his appointment as
Staff Captain, China Command, on
arrival in Hongkong.

Football.

The combined R.A.S.C. and R.A.P.C.
teams were unfortunate to lose yester-
day afternoon at Chatham Road,
against "B" Company, K.O.S.B. The
Corps goalkeeper, in kicking out after
the back had mis-kicked, hit the back
on the shoulders, and the ball re-
bounded into the net. The teams
were:

R.A.S.C. and R.A.P.C.—Andrews;
Lt. Courtis, Evans; Barnstable, Lyons
Brennan; Cole, Corbesley, Lewis
Hamier, Fry.
"B" Coy., K.O.S.B.—Westland;
Darzey, Hill; McMurdoch, Anderson,
Quick; Mills, McEwen, Cook, Dignan,
Wylie.

Navy Matches.

A very good game in the China Fleet
Football League was seen at Happy
Valley yesterday afternoon, between
Somme and Bruce. Both teams had
entered a protest against the stopping
of a game a month ago owing to
darkness. The score in the previous
game, of two goals each, was repeated
yesterday, and very good football was
seen. Teams:

Somme.—Tubbs; Bennett, Mat-
thews; King, Wyecroft, Cramer;
Busby, Dunford, Thornton, Paterson,
Bertram.
Bruce.—Barnes; Miller, Parr; Pal-
mer, Horner, Grubb; Hayes, Pearson,
Potts, Joynes, Barrett.

Cornflower v. Sterling.

Another match in the China Fleet
Football League, between Cornflower
and Sterling, at Happy Valley yester-
day afternoon ended in a win for
Cornflower by the only goal scored
Teams:

Cornflower.—Sullivan; New, Best;
McNicholls, Childs, Pawson; Seppie,
Woodard, Adams, Williams, Bennett.
Sterling.—Darrell; Robson, Tucker;
Down, Mitchell, Edwards; Bremchley,
McKellar, Palmer, Anderson, Locke.

Inter-Part Game.

In an Inter-part Ship's League
match of H.M.S. Kent yesterday after-
noon, the Torpedomen defeated the
Chief and Petty Officers by five goals
to nil, though the Petty Officers missed
scoring from a penalty in the second
half. Hume, Edney, Foulger and
Ray all scored once for the Torpe-
demen, and Scott, of the P.O.'s, put
the ball through his own goal.

Hockey.

In a China Fleet Hockey League
match on the U.S.B.O. ground yester-
day afternoon, a team from Hermes
defeated a team from the Small Ships
by seven goals to nil. The game was
fast and interesting to watch and the
stern defensive play of the Hermes
backs, and extraordinarily fine work
by the Hermes goalkeeper, prevented
the Small Ships from scoring. The
goals were scored by L. Gunn (3),
Killingbeck (3), and L. Bennett.

PURLEY SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

COMPANY DIRECTOR'S NOTE
TO CORONER.

TREMENDOUS LOSSES.

London, Jan. 13.

The inquest was held to-day into
the circumstances surrounding the
death of Mr. Thomas Martin Chal-
mers Stewart, a director of several
well-known rubber companies, who
was found dead in his home at
Purley with a bullet wound in his
head.

The jury recorded a verdict of
suicide whilst of unsound mind.

The Coroner read a letter writ-
ten by Stewart just before he took
his life and addressed to the
Coroner, in which he stated that
he had suffered enormous losses
which overwhelmed him.

His solicitor gave evidence that
Stewart recently returned from a
visit to Brazil and found the
markets against him owing to the
Hattri crash in London and the Wall
Street debacle.

A lot of his investments, particu-
larly those in rubber, had experi-
enced a tremendous setback.—Reu-
ter.

MR. SHERRIFF DENIES PLAGIARISM.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS OF
WOMAN'S £40,000 SUIT.

Those responsible for the pro-
duction in London of Mr. R. C.
Sherriff's war play, "Journey's
End," have not been officially in-
formed that a suit has been filed in
the United States alleging
plagiarism.

It was stated recently that Miss
Katherine Burke Sherman, an
American, had filed a suit claim-
ing £40,000 against Mr. Sherriff,
Mr. Gilbert Miller and Mr. Maurice
Browne (the producers) and
Brentano's Incorporated (the
American publishers), alleging
"Journey's End" to be a plagia-
rism of her play "Flats and
Flowers."

Mr. Sherriff has denied all
knowledge of the play and of the
author.

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

MR. MEYER SHIBBETH NO
LONGER MEMBER.

Shanghai, Jan. 11.

Another member of the Shang-
hai Stock Exchange no longer ap-
pears on the roll of members as
the result of an extraordinary
meeting which was held at four
o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The member in question is Mr.
Meyer Shibbeth. It is not known
why Mr. Shibbeth has ceased to be
a member and members of the Ex-
change were reticent when ques-
tioned after the meeting.—N. C.
Daily News.

BLIZZARD SWEEPS CALIFORNIA.

MOTORISTS HELD UP BY
SNOW.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.
No fewer than 1,300 motorists
are snow-bound as the result of
a blizzard which has swept Cal-
ifornia.

Frantic efforts are being made
to clear the roads with snow
ploughs.—Reuter's American Ser-
vice.

MAGNIFICENT GIFT TO YALE.

MILLIONS FOR FIVE NEW
BUILDINGS.

New York, Jan. 13.

Edward Stephen Harkness, whose
father was one of the original
partners in the Standard Oil Com-
pany, has donated nearly \$4,000,
000 to the Yale University, with
which Yale is to build five new
college buildings with quadrangles
modelled upon Oxford and Cam-
bridge.—Reuter's American Service.

SEVEN CHINESE RESCUED.

PICKED UP IN SOUTH
CHINA SEA.

Upon the return of the s.s.
Cheung Kong to Hongkong yester-
day, the master handed over to
the police seven Chinese, the sur-
vivors of a wrecked junk.

These were picked up by the
steamer while clinging to their
overturned boat, in the South
China Sea.

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

ALL TALKING
MOVIE TONE
DRAMA

PLEASURE CRAZED

Marguerite Churchill
Kenneth MacKenna
Dorothy Burgess

HUSBAND

OR LOVER?

SHE WANTED

BOTH!

A DIFFERENT STORY WITH
A STARTLING CLIMAX!

IN METROTONE NEWS WITNESS
OPENING GAME OF ICE-HOCKEY SEA-
SON—TOMMY ATKINS LEARNIN TO
SING—A CORNER OF SPAIN IN NEW
YORK—BUDDIST MONKS AT PRAYER.

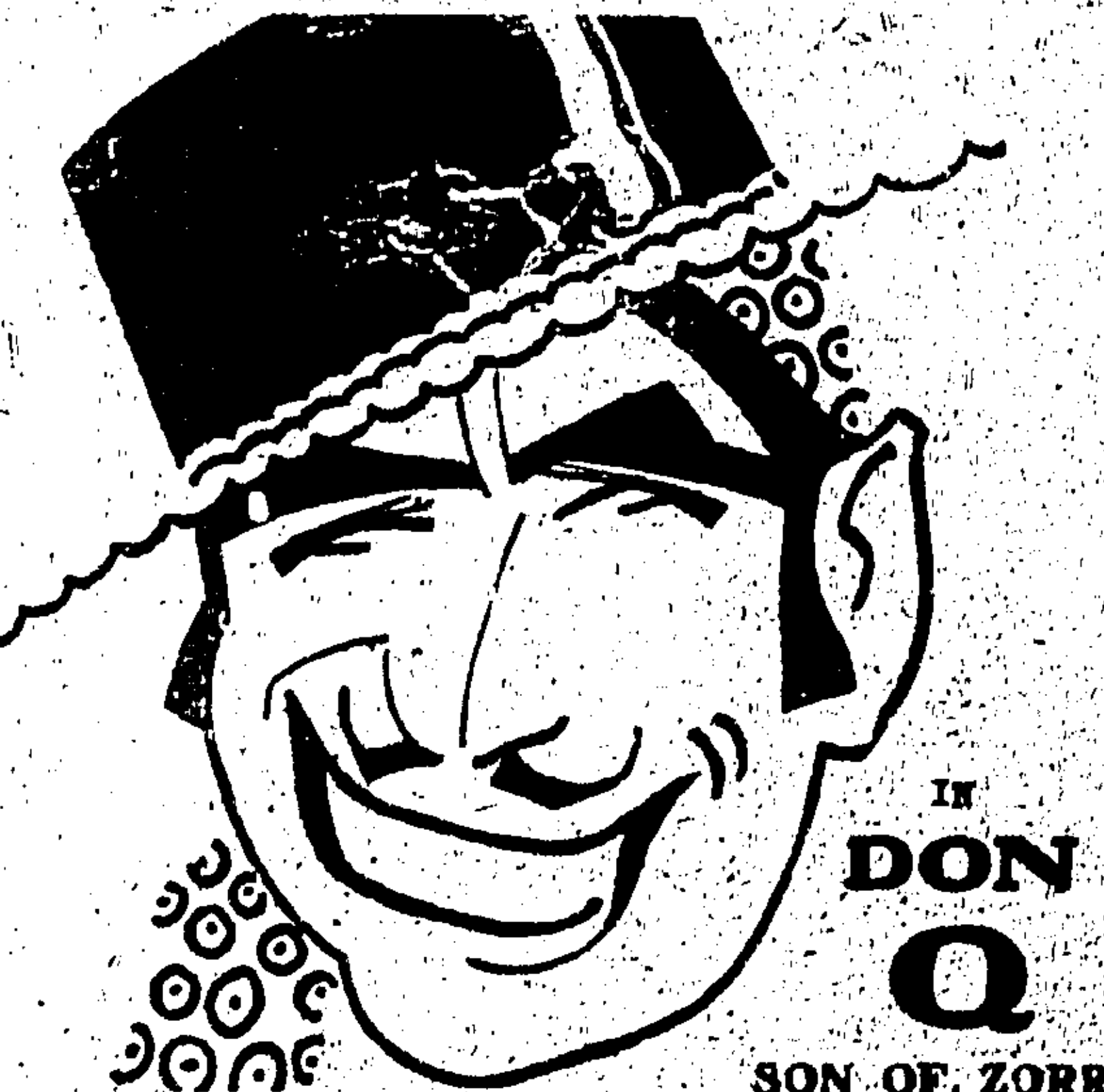
WALT ROESNER
and his CAPITOLIANS
will teach you JAZZ!

BAKHMANN and Miss VOROBIEVA
EUROPE'S DARE-DEVIL ACROBATIC
DANCERS.

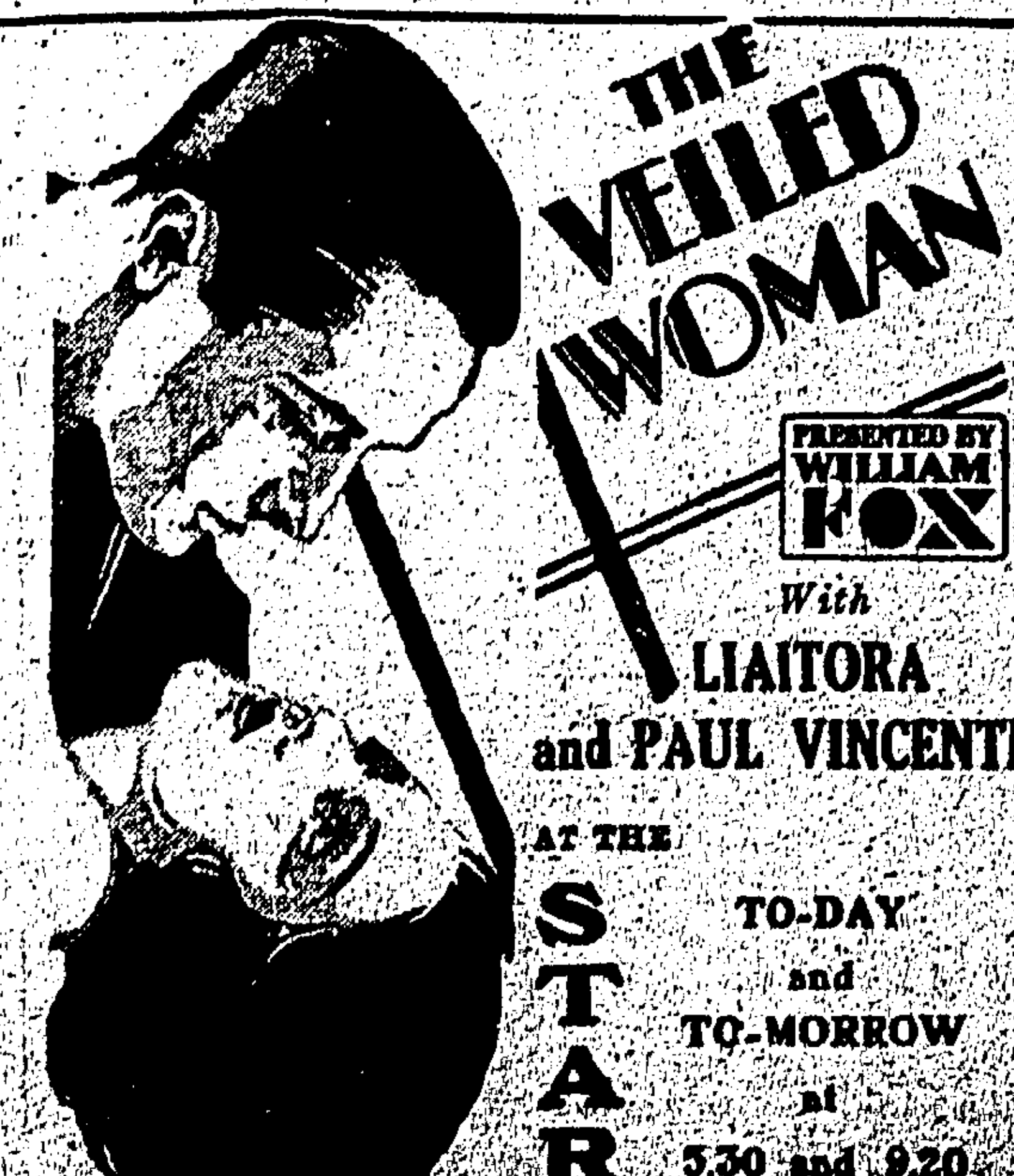
GEORGE DEWY WASHINGTON
SINGS
"CHLOE" AND
"A MELODY OUT OF THE SKY"

Bookings will be held only until 10 minutes
before the commencement of the performance.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS



AT THE **WORLD** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20



THE VEILED WOMAN

PRESENTED BY
WILLIAM
FOX

With
LIAITORA
and PAUL VINCENTI

AT THE
S
T
A
R
TO-DAY
and
TO-MORROW
at
5.30 and 9.20